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KODAGU DIST., HISTORICAL RECORDS

Source :- D. C's office
MADIKERI
(1798, 1834-1956)

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KODAGU DIST. HISTORICAL
RECORDS
MICROFILMING
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Bundle 1 of 1834.- SLAVERY IN COORG.

File No. I B of 1834

16

Office of the ~~Resident~~ Chief Commissioner of Coorg in Mysore.

BRANCH.

Proceedings No. of the month of 191 .

Serial Nos. of File of 1834-40

Proceedings number	Subject matter.	Previous Proceedings			
		Date of last order	Serial or Proceedings number and Branch	File or month.	Year
	Question of Slavery in Coorg				

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE CONNECTED WITH THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN COORG.

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From Colonel Fraser, Political Agent, to W. H. Macnaghten Esquire, Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, dated 3rd May 1834.

Para. 10. There are about 1500 slaves attached to the estates of the late Rajah, described in my letter of the 1st instant. These might have been emancipated had there been no others in the country; but there are several thousands more, as I find that slavery prevails here generally. I have therefore deemed it inexpedient to attempt any change in the existing system, and have merely directed that correct and detailed Returns of the slaves be made to me with a view of immediately liberating the Coorgs or other inhabitants of the country who have been condemned of late years to perpetual slavery by the capricious tyranny of the ex-Rajah, but of allowing the original bondsmen who have been attached to the soil from time immemorial to remain there as at present until a more intimate acquaintance with the subject in general shall enable me to report it to Government.

Memorandum respecting the condition of the Slaves in Coorg transmitted with Colonel Fraser's letter to W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., dated 14th July 1834.

Slaves in the Coorg country are termed Jummad Alloo, a compound term signifying labourers attached to Jummah lands, and their number is estimated at six thousand and eighty nine. It seems that slavery has existed in this country from time immemorial. It is supposed that half of the agricultural labourers here are in a state of bondage, the nature of which does not seem to differ in any material degree from that which exists in other parts of Hindoostan.

There are two descriptions of slaves in the Coorg country, one called *Boomee Jumm - Alloo*, signifying those who are attached to the soil, and liable to be transferred from one proprietor to another, but not removeable from the land to which they belong; and the other called *Yuccaloo Jumm - Alloo*, meaning those who are the personal slaves of cultivators, and who may be either sold, or mortgaged by them; they always remain attached to their masters, and move with them wherever they go; they are, indeed, the moveable property of the cultivators, from whom they never separate under any circumstances.

The slaves here are of the castes mentioned in the margin. It seems to be the opinion of the most intelligent persons here that their bondage must either have been originally derived from a voluntary submission on their part to become the slaves of cultivators, in order to obtain a livelihood; or that the cultivators purchased free persons for the purpose of assisting them in their cultivation at the cheapest rate. The Rajahs of Coorg had always a considerable number of slaves belonging to them, who were employed in cultivating the Punniums or Royal Farms; when land was given to a Ryot for the purpose of cultivation, one or two slaves were occasionally made over to him from those belonging to the Circar. The Ex-Rajah had about one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven slaves. They were not

Betta Koorabaroo.
Jamoo Koorabaroo.
Paneayara.
Badaga yaraba.
Punjay yaraba.
Paulay.
Koodeah.
Adeah.
Kembutta Holayaroo.
Badaga Holayaroo.
Kookka Holayaroo.
Kapaul.
Mudegaroo.
Madaroo.
Maree Holayur.
Murtha Holayur.

only employed in the cultivation of the Royal lands, but also in the performance of other mean labour. The Rajah used to employ them in the conveyance of his arms whenever he went on hunting excursions. The Ex-Rajah called not only upon the slaves attached to the Royal lands, but also upon those, the property of cultivators, to afford military aid in the late war, their masters having been directed to supply them with arms.

The proprietors of the *Vuccaloo Jummah Aloo* in Coorg have the power of selling them, but not to a person who will carry them out of the country, unless the slaves themselves consent. The rights of slaves consist in receiving subsistence and protection for themselves and their families, from their masters who are bound to observe the custom of the country with respect to the quantity of food and clothing given to them. Three seers of Rice for a male slave, two seers for a Female, and one and half to a boy or girl, are given by their masters, independently of salt and curry stuff which are supplied by them sometimes monthly, and at other times daily. The slaves are likewise entitled to a load of grain once a year, at the time when the crops are reaped. This quantity is called *Horay*, which varies in different Naads. The slaves reside in houses provided for them by their masters in the same village, and a piece of land is appropriated to their use, in which they usually grow vegetables or tobacco. Besides the subsistence given to the slaves, and the allowance above mentioned at the time of harvest, they are supplied by their masters with clothing twice a year, first when the seed is sown, and secondly when the crops are reaped. It appears that some Ryots in Coorg provide their slaves with subsistence, at those times only when they work for them; but that at others they are obliged to seek a livelihood elsewhere, being bound however to return to their master at the commencement of the season of cultivation. If the master become, either from poverty or any other cause, unable to protect his slave, he obtains an employment as labourer under any other person, and earns his livelihood; but when his master is again in circumstances to support his slave, he returns and attends as before to the business of his master.

In regard to the treatment of slaves by their masters, it is said that the cultivators in Coorg, actuated by self interest, if not a better motive, pay much attention to their comfort. Aware as they are that any act of severity on their part will induce their slaves to abscond, a circumstance which would subject them to much trouble and inconvenience, they protect and treat them with kindness, as forming a part of their family. The proprietors in Coorg possess no power to inflict severe punishment upon their slaves, but they have authority to chastise them moderately for any faults they may commit. In the time of the Rajahs, no instances appear to have occurred of slaves having complained of severity or ill-usage on the part of their masters, a circumstance which indicates that they have experienced good treatment from them. The wealth of a cultivator is generally estimated by the number of his slaves as, in proportion to the number he has lands under cultivation.

It does not appear that any attempt to emancipate slaves could be accomplished without a violation of the rights of private property, and it would unavoidably produce much serious inconvenience, and cause a considerable quantity of land to lie abandoned, as the proprietors would be unable to incur the expense of employing free laborers. The slaves who are now in Coorg have been slaves from their birth, and are the descendants of slaves. Marriage

contracts among them are sometimes made by the parents of the parties, with, and at other times without the interference of their masters. The marriage tie is dissolved by the parties at their pleasure, each being at liberty to form a new connection. The children it is said always remain attached to their fathers according to the custom of the country.

During the late war half of the number of slaves attached to the Royal lands escaped from the country, and the other half amounting to about eight hundred and sixty have been, or will be transferred to those Ryots to whom the lands in question have now been rented, or are in the course of being so.

From W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., to Colonel Fraser No. 268, dated 25th July 1834.

Para 12. The account furnished by you of the state of slavery in Coorg is circumstantial but deficient in one important particular, you do not state what is the average selling price of a slave and as this is a most material point to be considered in all endeavours for ameliorating the condition of this class you are requested to supply me with any information you may be able to procure with regard to it.

From Colonel Fraser, . . to W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., dated 15th August 1834.

Para 52. There is scarcely any point on which I have found it more difficult to obtain information than that which regards the state of slavery in Coorg, and it is this circumstance which has delayed for some days the transmission of the present dispatch. I have thought that, I perceived a reluctance to speak on this subject since I first came into the district, and this may perhaps be attributed in some measure to an apprehension on the part of the people that the inquiry was a preliminary to the emancipation or other change in the condition of the slaves.

53. With regard to the selling price of the slaves, of which His Lordship in Council desires to be informed, the following memo: conveys all that I am able to state on this subject; and the persons from whom I have received it having somewhat differed in their accounts, I am not prepared to vouch for its perfect accuracy though I am disposed to think, that it is not far removed from the truth.

54. There are about sixteen tribes of slaves in Coorg, which are classed under three general denominations, viz. Holiyaroo, Yewaroo, and Palaroo. The average price of slaves of the above three denominations is as follows.

	Males. Rs.	Females. Rs.
Holeyaroo comprizing Kimbutti Holeyar, Madegaroo, Madaroo, Marc Holeyar.	18	18
Yewaroo. comprizing Betta Koobaroo, Jenu Koobaroo, Panay Yavaroo, Badagay Yeravaroo. Punjay Yeravaroo. ..	10	10
Paleroo, comprizing Kookka Holeyaroo, Palaroo, Adeah, Murtha Holeyar, Kupala...	12	12
Total...	40	40
Average...	13⅓	13⅓

55. It is said that of the above mentioned tribes, the Kimbutty, Holayur, and Madaroo are natives of Coorg, and that the rest are originally purchased

in Canara and brought from thence into Coorg. The Holeyaroo are more valuable than the Yeravaroo, because they are more faithful to their masters, and work harder. The Yeravaroo are prone to desertion, and to the commission of theft and other offences, from which cause they are considered of inferior value. The laws of kindred among these classes, excepting the Mare Holayaroo are the same as those of the slaves in other parts of India where the offspring is considered as belonging to the parents; but the laws of the Mare Holayer are similar to those of Nairs among whom the inheritance goes to the sister's son. The female slaves of the Paleroo caste do not remain in bondage ofter the death of their husbands, as they are then free and return to their father's house. It is said that, the female children of these slaves are not considered the property of the Masters unless they are purchased; but that, they are sent by their parents to the house of their maternal grand mother and there brought up.

From W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., to Colonel Fraser No 562, dated 29th August 1834.

Para. 9. You are aware that the question of slavery in India has deeply engaged the attention of the British Legislature. The subject is one of considerable delicacy and the Governor General in Council thinks it exceedingly fortunate that an officer of your approved judgment and discretion should at this juncture preside in a district where slavery is so prevalent.

10. From the information which you have been able to collect it would appear that the average price of a slave in Coorg is between 13 and 14 Rupees. From this it is evident that the British government might effect the emancipation of the entire District at a pecuniary sacrifice too trifling to be mentioned in comparison with the object of conferring personal freedom on so many hundreds of human beings.

11. But the Governor General in Council is fully aware that in the execution of this beneficent scheme too much caution cannot be exercised. It is desirable that the best possible information should be obtained both as to the feeling with which the scheme would be received by masters and the effect which its execution would have upon the condition of the emancipated slave. To the former it might be palatable by the temptation of a large pecuniary payment, and to the latter it could hardly fail to be advantageous by its securing to him his personal freedon and the fruits of his own industry. It is hardly possible indeed to imagine a state of society in which the acquisition of personal freedom would not prove an incalculable blessing to those on whom it was conferred though the degree in which the benefit would in the first instance be felt, may doubtless be affected by peculiar circumstances. On the other hand it is easy to suppose that they who have been accustomed immemorially to dominate over certain classes of their fellow creatures might be unwilling to part with this privilege for any reasonable compensation. The degree of unwillingness which might be felt would be a material point for consideration.

12. The Governor General in Council would not consider himself justified even for the attainment of so benevolent an object in risking the tranquillity of any portion of the country. If therefore there was ground to believe that serious disaffection to our rule would be the consequence of proposing any plan of emancipation, His Lordship in Council would be inclined to recommend that the attempt at its introduction should be deferred until a more

general diffusion of knowledge among the people should hold out a better prospect of success.

13. There cannot however, the Governor General in Council conceives, be the slightest objection to entrusting an officer of your well known prudence and intimate knowledge of the native character with the duty of endeavouring to ascertain the feeling of the community of Coorg on this important subject. It is not intended that you should institute any formal enquiries with regard to it, but in the intercourse which you continually have with the more respectable and intelligent persons of the country, opportunities will doubtless present themselves of enabling you to ascertain the feeling with which a proposition would be received having for its object, the emancipation of all the slaves in Coorg, the full value of each being paid to their respective proprietors.

14. The Governor General in Council is well aware that proedial slavery is not peculiar to Coorg, and that it prevails extensively in other parts of India especially on the Western coast, but he is unwilling to communicate his sentiments on a question of so much delicacy to any officer in whom he has not entire confidence, should your report satisfy His Lordship in Council that there is not that decided repugnance to the proposition which might be anticipated similar enquiries may subsequently be instituted in other quarters; but no steps can be taken in the country for carrying the scheme of emancipation even partially into effect until a reference shall have been made to the Home authorities.

From W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., to Colonel Fraser, dated the 9th September 1834.

Para 9. After the words "corporal punishment" in the 92nd Rule may be inserted the words "by the officers of Government." This will probably remove the scruples adverted to in the 25th paragraph of your letter now acknowledged though His Lordship in Council is of opinion that any direct recognition of the power of individuals to inflict corporal chastisement on their slaves or others, however moderate, might be attended with very prejudicial consequences."

From Colonel Fraser, to W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., dated the 31st August 1835.

Para 4. In Paragraphs 9 to 15 of your letter to me under date the 29th August 1834, you desired my opinion in regard to the state of the slaves in Coorg, and the practicability of emancipating them. My views were then opposed to this proceeding, as unnecessary and inexpedient; and the Dewan Ponnapah in a private and confidential memorandum furnished to me at the same time, participated in the sentiments I entertained respecting the impolicy of the measure, and the mischiefs by which it would be followed.

5. I have however abstained from addressing any official report to you on the subject, until time and a further acquaintance with the condition of the people generally in Coorg should enable me to do so with less chance of error.

6. The opinions I then entertained on this point are now more fully confirmed. I think that the emancipation of slaves ought not to be contemplated in the present condition of Coorg, under any circumstance, even of proposed pecuniary compensation to their owners; and that such a measure, if practicable at all, would be fraught with much evil to the slaves themselves, as well as prove a source of great inconvenience and deep discontent to their proprietors.

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7. I have frequently conversed upon this subject with Captain Le Hardy; and the Honorable the Governor General will find it discussed in Paragraphs 138 to 149 of that Officer's report.

8. I would not recommend the adoption of any further proceeding at present in this respect than that which is suggested in Paragraphs 141 to 149; and this only as an experiment, of which the progress and consequences should be carefully observed, and hereafter reported upon.

9. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the state of Coorg. Its inhabitants are a simple, hardy, and industrious race, and I entertain the fullest conviction that we may continue to rely upon their allegiance and good will towards us, as long as we treat them with justice and kindness, and that we abstain from any speculative experiments on the institutions and administration of the country as at present established.

Report from Captain Le Hardy, Supt. of Coorg, dated the 30th July 1835.

138. The state of slavery is a subject upon which I have received your instructions to report; and I have accordingly omitted no opportunity, that has been offered me, in conversation with the inhabitants, of putting questions in order to obtain information regarding the condition and character of these classes; and the treatment which they experience from their masters; as well as to ascertain the feelings and opinion of the Ryots in respect to their emancipation.

139. I have heard only one sentiment expressed, and it accords in every particular with the opinion offered by the Dewan Ponnapah, as stated in the memorandum forwarded to me with your letter of the 18th November last. All my informants concur in predicting that, in the event of their being suddenly emancipated; their habits of idleness and improvidence are such, that they are more likely to retire to the Jungles, and seek a subsistence by plunder, than to have recourse to manual labour, as a means of livelihood. This may admit of a doubt; but, an unanswerable objection offered to their sudden manumission, is the utter impossibility of finding substitutes for performing the agricultural operations of this Country; owing to the absence of superfluous labourers, and the difficulty and expense of procuring any from Mysore or Malabar; should the slaves on obtaining their freedom, proceed elsewhere, or refuse to work. Indeed the strongest possible objection appears at present to exist on the part of the people to any measure amounting to an abrogation of slavery.

140. I doubt, therefore, the practicability of accomplishing the purchase of the whole, or of any considerable number of the slave population; with the consent of the proprietors; but, I think, at the same time, that there are many individuals, who although unwilling to part with their slaves, might be induced by the offer of favorable terms, to allow them some of the most essential privileges of freedom; and also to give up all claims to their progeny.

141. My attention has, accordingly, been directed to the consideration of some measure by which emancipation might be gradually accomplished, without alarming the prejudices of the people; and a most favorable opportunity of discussing this delicate question has been afforded me from the necessity of devising some immediate arrangement for the disposal of the slaves attached to the Punnahs.

142. I found the Dewans at first obstinately opposed to any plan, which had for its object, the emancipation of these slaves, on the principle that a measure tending to improve the condition of a portion, would occasion a feeling of discontent amongst the whole of the remaining slave population of Coorg. After reconsideration, however, and on my pointing out to them the improbability of Government sanctioning the *Sale* of the Punnah slaves, they have furnished me with a memorandum, which provides, what appears to me, a simple and prefectly feasible means of meliorating the conditon of the present generation; and at the same time, of emancipating their progeny without the risk of danger or inconvenience.

143. They propose that, the Punnah slaves should continue to be considered the property of Government (with the view of preventing any feeling of discontent which their sudden emancipation would occasion amongst the remainder of the slave population), but, that instead of continuing to be employed on their present footing, they be entrusted to the care of respectable Ryots, who shall be required to maintain them on the same terms as ordinary laborers; paying them the same rate of hire, demanding their attendance only during working hours; and, especially, allowing them the entire management and control of their family affairs, and the settlement of their children's marriages.

144. The rising generation are also to be considered the property of Government; but to be in reality perfectly free; except, first. in their being placed under the surveillance of the Potails of the Villages which they may select as their place of residence; and secondly, in their being obliged to apply for the permission of the Circar, when desirous of removing from one part of the country to the other. In other respects they are to be on the same footing as all other Ryots; to be allowed to cultivate land on their own account or to work as labourers for whomsoever they choose.

145. Thus the condition of the present Punnah slaves will be very materially improved; while the rising generation are to be allowed almost perfect freedom: unless their conduct is such as to render it necessary to place them under guardianship in the same manner as their fathers were.

146. This appears as much as can be wished for, as a first step towards their entire emancipation, and I perceive no serious impediments to the plan being carried into effect; although, it is possible that there may, at first, be some difficulty in placing the slaves on their new footing and in securing to their posterity, the privilege of free men these difficulties may, however, I think, be overcome by a little attention to their comforts on the part of the District officers; and by the assistance of a trifling advance from Government, on their first establishing themselves as free labourers, under the surveillance of the Potails of Villages.

147. The apprehension at first expressed, that the *sudden* emancipation of the Punnah slaves, would occasion a feeling of discontent among the whole of the slave population of Coorg, may not be unfounded, but, I conceive it exceedingly improbable that any inconvenience or danger will result from the plan now proposed, viz., their being allowed to assume the privileges of free men by *degrees*. Indeed, I feel satisfied that the Dewars, who are themselves extensive proprietors of slaves, would never have recommended the measure were there any, the slightest, grounds for entertaining any doubt on the subject.

148. I have therefore, no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the plan which they have proposed; and I feel peculiar satisfaction in submitting their memorandum (vide No. 25) on the subject for consideration, as it appears to me to open a safe and easy road for carrying into effect a more extensive measure of emancipation hereafter, should the present plan be found, in practice, liable to no serious objections.

149. The Dewans also recommend that the slaves, of which individuals were deprived by the ex-Rajah, be returned to their former owners; but I see no reason why these should be made an exception to the rest, should the foregoing plan meet with approval.

From W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., to Colonel Fraser, dated the 12th October 1835.

Para 8. The 11th and 12th propositions require distinct notice. The Governor General in Council is not aware of any objection to the rate of assessment proposed for the Punnah lands supposing that question to be altogether distinct from the plan suggested for the disposal of the slaves attached to those lands.

9. But with regard to this last suggestion, I am desired to observe that the Governor General in Council cannot bring himself to concur in it, notwithstanding the very great confidence he reposes in the general accuracy of your views and opinions. The Legislature has already laid down the humane principle that the extinction of slavery in India is to be effected as soon as it may be practicable and safe to do so. No opportunity would appear to be more favorable than the present for making an effort to promote this benevolent object. The slaves are the unquestioned property of Government, with whom it undoubtedly rests to dispose of them as it may seem proper and the number is not so large as to create any apprehension of extensive disturbances, should they abuse the freedom which may be conceded to them.

10. The Governor General in Council however sees no reason to apprehend that such would be the case. Judging from the experience of other countries and other times, there is every reason to suppose that the emancipated slaves of Coorg would willingly work to obtain their livelihood, and that those for whose benefit they have hitherto been tasked would willingly employ them as hired labourers. The objection alluded to by Lieutenant Le Hardy in the 142nd para of his Report cannot be allowed any weight in the consideration of this question. That the British Government should be prevented from performing an act of justice and humanity, "on the principle that a measure "tending to improve the condition of a portion, would occasion a feeling of "discontent amongst the whole of the remaining slave population of Coorg" is a doctrine which with every disposition to consult the wishes and even to respect the prejudices of our newly acquired subjects, the Governor General in Council cannot for a moment entertain.

11. You will accordingly understand that it is the settled determination of Government to emancipate those slaves, whose persons as belonging to the state, it has the undoubted right to set at liberty, and you are requested to state your opinion as to the best course of proceeding for the purpose of securing an employment and livelihood for the individuals so liberated whether by locating them on the Punnahs on the footing of ordinary Ryots or by any other means.

From Colonel Fraser to W. H. Macnaghten Esq. dated the 18th January 1836.

Para. 1. With reference to your letter under date the 12th October last I have the honor to submit the accompanying report from Captain Le Hardy respecting the emancipation of the Punnah slaves in Coorg, and to state that I have also had personal communication with him on the subject, for the purpose of learning whether any change had occurred in the sentiments of the inhabitants of Coorg on this point, and of ascertaining the consequences with which the proposed measure was likely to be attended.

2. My opinion in consequence I beg to state with respectful deference, remains as it was before; that the emancipation of the class of persons alluded to, is likely to be productive of no advantage, but on the contrary of considerable injury; and to deteriorate the condition of these persons themselves, as well as to prove an offensive, and perhaps in the sequel, a dangerous innovation on one of the oldest and most established Institutions of the Country.

3. A sense of duty has led me to express myself on this subject without reserve, but it might be improper that I should occupy the time of the Supreme Government by dwelling on it unnecessarily, or contending further against a measure which it has been imperatively resolved to adopt.

4. I have therefore requested Captain Le Hardy to be prepared to carry the arrangement contemplated into effect, on receiving the final instructions of the Government of India and the decision of the same authority on the disbursements he has proposed.

From Captain Le Hardy to Col. Fraser No. 151, *dated the 23rd November* 1835.

Para. 1. Having maturely considered the sentiments expressed in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Paras of the letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of India to your address under date the 12th ultimo relative to the disposal of the Punnah slaves; and having also consulted with the Dewans, as to the best means of securing an employment and livelihood for these individuals, on being emancipated; I have the honor, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 5th Instant, to submit my opinion on the subject in question.

2. The Punnah slaves are classed under three general heads, namely the Yeroowar, the Kembutty Holier and the Buddugher Holier castes. It is supposed, that the greater number of the two former classes, composing about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole, will continue to work for the Ryots to whom they are now attached, either as domestic servants or daily labourers. And there is every reason to expect, that nearly the whole of the Buddugher Holier caste, who are in the habit of cultivating small patches of land on their own account, will gladly avail themselves of emancipation to settle independently on the Punnah farms.

3. No difficulty whatever will exist in providing a maintenance for such as are *willing to work*; as there can be no doubt of their always finding employment in Coorg, either as domestic servants, or daily labourers; and in respect to such as are desirous of undertaking the cultivation of land, on their own account, all that appears necessary is to afford them the same assistance, as

is usually allowed to the lower classes of Ryots, on first settling in this country, vizt. giving them, advances to purchase cattle, implements of husbandry, and the means of subsistence, until the produce of their farms shall enable them to depend entirely on their own resources.

4. But, the general opinion entertained by the Coorgs is that there are a number of bad characters amongst these slaves, who on finding themselves suddenly relieved from all direct control, will *refuse to work*; and who will, therefore, of necessity, have recourse to illicit means of obtaining a subsistence; and it is further apprehended, that these may, hereafter, entice other slaves to join them, and thus ultimately occasion very serious disturbances in this Country.

5. The evils thus anticipated are no doubt over rated, but as all, with whom I have conversed on the subject, concur in the same opinion, there is reason to believe that their apprehensions are not altogether unfounded. I am induced to think, therefore, that after the Punnah slaves are emancipated, it is desirable that they should continue for a short time, at least, subject to such control as may render unavoidable, the adoption of an honest means of livelihood; and which may gradually induce them to pursue habits of temperance and industry, instead of leading a life of idleness and dissipation.

6. With a view to the attainment of this object, I would beg, with great submission, to recommend that they be placed under the surveillance of the Potails of the gramas, which they may select as their places of residence; or be entrusted to the guardianship of Ryots, living in their neighbourhood, such surveillance, however to cease in regard to those, who after a short trial, are found well behaved and industriously employed. That the idle or dissipated, be retained under strict tutelage, until their conduct shall render them deserving of the same indulgence; but that, such as prove deaf to all advice, and altogether untractable by mild means, be constrained to work: either by being attached for a specified period as apprentices to respectable Ryots; or being employed (as coolies, and receiving pay as such) under the superintendence of Government officers, in opening roads, or in the prosecution of other public works.

7. It is to be hoped, that compulsory measures may prove quite unnecessary, in order to induce the emancipated slaves to seek an honest employment; and allowing the doubt entertained on that point to be altogether undeserving of serious attention I would still beg to submit the foregoing plan for consideration; as it can only affect for a very short time, such of them as are really fit to undertake the entire management of their own affairs; and a precautionary measure of this kind will, at all events, tend to ensure the future happiness and prosperity of many, who, owing to the state of entire dependance on others, to which they have always been accustomed, will be found, at first, quite unable to act or think for themselves; and if left *suddenly* to the sole guidance of their own uncontrolled will, may, there is too much cause to fear give way to indolence and debauchery.

8. I beg to annex a list of cattle and necessaries which such of the emancipated slaves, as are desirous of cultivating on their own account, will require, in order to establish themselves independently on the Punnah farms. It is estimated that the cost of the implements &c. will amount to between

30 and 35 Rupees per man which sum (or its value in kind) may be advanced to them, on the usual conditions of repayment by instalments, in the course of three or four years; but I would beg to recommend their being exempted from the payment of the whole of the land rent, for the first year, and of half of it, for the two following; as without this indulgence, it would be almost impossible for them to return the sum advanced for the purchase of their farming stock.

9. Very little assistance will be required by such as seek employment by working as coolies, or attaching themselves to Ryots as domestic servants. A donation of three Rupees to each man, two Rupees to each woman, and one Rupee to boys and girls under twelve years of age, will, it is said, be ample to enable these to procure clothing and other necessaries, in order to establish themselves on the footing of free labourers, on first obtaining emancipation.

10. It now only remains therefore, to provide for the support of such as are, from ill health or old age, unable to gain a livelihood for themselves. Nearly a hundred will probably be found in this condition who are now maintained by Ryots cultivating the Punnah, and other lands, solely in consideration of the advantage derived from the services of the other slaves, belonging to the Circar; but these, like the rest, will of course be left, hereafter, to depend on their own resources.

11. Two plans are suggested for their maintenance. They may either be brought together and lodged in one of the Punnah houses, with the view to their being there attended to, and supplied with necessaries, in the same manner as paupers usually are in Poor houses, and other charitable institutions; or else, they may be allowed a small stipend, sufficient to purchase food and obtain accommodation in the gramas to which they belong.

12. The adoption of the first of these plans, would involve a monthly expense of between two and three hundred Rupees; as it would be necessary to keep up an establishment of servants, for supplying provisions, keeping accounts &c. The latter would cost less; and although perhaps objectionable, in some respects, it appears, on the whole, the most eligible; as being the simplest, and as according better with the feelings and prejudices of those whose comfort and happiness is the object here held in view.

List of necessaries required to enable the emancipated slaves to establish themselves independently on the Punnah Farms.

		Rs.	A.	P.
2	Bullocks.	12	0	0
1	Cow	5	0	0
	Iron for two ploughs and other implements of husbandry.	3	0	0
3	Butties of Paddy for seed 10 do. for their maintenance until the harvest.	10	0	0
	Total Rupees.. .	33	0	0

From W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., to Colonel Fraser, dated 8th February 1836.

Para. 1. I am desired by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser's letter dated the 18th ultimo submitting with reference to my letter of the 12th Octo-

ber last, a report from Captain Le Hardy respecting the emancipation of the Pûnnah slaves in Coorg.

2. In reply I am directed to acquaint you, that the Governor General in Council sees no reason to doubt the propriety of the instructions already issued to Colonel Fraser, especially as that Officer has advanced no new argument in support of his opinion.

3. The suggestions of Captain Le Hardy for giving effect to the views of Government are approved, and the disbursements which he recommends to be made are sanctioned, a detailed account of them will of course be furnished hereafter.

4. To the arrangements proposed by Captain Le Hardy, however, there is one modification which I am desired to acquaint you, is indispensable. The emancipated slaves are not to be placed under surveillance, as a measure preliminary to their obtaining freedom, but restraint in the mode proposed in the 6th paragraph of Captain Le Hardy's letter may be imposed upon such of them, as evince a determined disposition to idleness and mischief.

From Captain Le Hardy to Commissioner No. 38, dated 26th April 1836.

With reference to my letter of the 17th ultimo, forwarding copy of a circular order addressed to Soubadars relative to the emancipation of the Punnah slaves, and stating my intention of proceeding on tour with the view of seeing these instructions carried into effect, I have now the honor to report, for the information of the Commissioner that the whole of the slaves remaining in Coorg, formerly attached to these Estates, have been liberated.

2. Each individual has been furnished with a certificate of freedom; and it has, moreover, been distinctly explained to all of them, in my presence, that henceforward they are at liberty to pursue any honest means of livelihood which they choose to select, and shall be allowed all the privileges of freemen; unless future misconduct render it necessary to place them under surveillance.

3, A donation of three, two and one Rupees, according to age, has been given to each slave, as proposed in the 9th paragraph of my letter of the 23rd November last, to enable them to provide clothes and other necessaries on first establishing themselves independently, and land as well as advances, and such other assistance as appeared necessary, has also been allowed, on the terms specified in the 8th paragraph of the same letter, to such as expressed a wish to become cultivators.

4. There are about fifty families of the latter class. These are now employed in the cultivation of their own farms, while several of the others continue to work on the Estates to which they were formerly attached; and although there are a number who have refused to do so, and who are wandering about the country without employment, I am happy to say that I have heard of none having committed any excesses, or having shown any disposition to mischief, as was apprehended.

5. There were a few slaves belonging to individuals residing in the neighbourhood of Mercara, who shewed some dissatisfaction at not being emancipated also; but these, I have reason to think, were urged to display this feeling by camp followers and persons of that class, with whom they have for some time past been in the habit of associating. With this exception, the eman-

cipation does not appear to have occasioned any feeling of discontent amongst the remainder of the slave population. The Coorgs were prepared for the measure, and viewed it as a matter of course; and I have much pleasure in adding, that not a single impediment, or difficulty of any kind was experienced in carrying it into complete effect.

6. A number of the slaves on being emancipated were claimed by Ryots as their own property. On investigating these claims I found many of them altogether inadmissible; but their are a few which I think deserve consideration, although they are of so doubtful a nature that, I could not with any justice have avoided granting these slaves, as well as the rest, the liberty which they demanded. I thought it, however, but fair to promise the Ryots whose claims appeared deserving of notice, that their petitions should be submitted for future consideration, and that I would recommend their being remunerated for the loss of the slaves, should their right to them be admitted. With this answer, all were perfectly satisfied and as the value of these slaves does not exceed 200 or at the very utmost (250) two hundred and fifty Rupees, I hope the measure may not be deemed objectionable.

7. I shall do myself the honor to forward a statement of these claims hereafter together with a detailed account, which is now under preparation of the disbursements alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of this letter.

From Lieut. Colonel Cubbon, Commissioner, to W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., No. 66, dated 3rd June 1836.

With reference to your Despatch of the 8th of February last, I have the honor to transmit for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, copy of a letter from Captain Le Hardy reporting the emancipation of the whole of the Punnah slaves in Coorg, and without a single impediment or difficulty of any kind having been experienced in carrying it into complete effect.

2. I am far from thinking that the feeling of dissatisfaction adverted to in the 5th para of that officer's letter, as having been evinced by a few private slaves, at not being emancipated also, is either to be regretted or discouraged so long as it does not shew itself in opposition and disorderly conduct. For one great obstacle to the abolition of slavery arises from the broken spirit of the slaves, and their unwillingness to divest themselves of their servile character. But if this feeling should give place to an ardent desire for freedom, it can hardly be doubted that such a change would ensue both in their own habits, and in the sentiments of their masters, as could not fail to lead not only to an amelioration of their present condition, but to prepare the way for eventually and without risk, bringing about the entire extinction of slavery.

3. I beg to add that I have in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, authorized the small disbursement contemplated by Captain Le Hardy in the 6th para of his letter of the 26th of April last for the indemnification of such Ryots as may be able to establish a just claim to any of the slaves that have been liberated.

From W. H. Macnaghten Esq., to Colonel Cubbon, dated the 27th June 1836.

I am desired by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd Instant, transmitting copy of a letter from Captain Le Hardy, reporting the emancipation of the whole of the Punnah slaves in Coorg.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, that the information which you have furnished in the communication now acknowledged, is exceedingly satisfactory.

3. The manner in which Lieutenant Le Hardy proceeded to carry into effect the orders of Government for the emancipation of the Punnah slaves, is very creditable to him. His Lordship in Council concurs with you in thinking, that the feeling evinced by a few private slaves at the emancipation of their brethren, is rather to be desired, than deprecated.

3. Lieutenant Le Hardy is authorized to expend a sum, not exceeding 250 Rupees in remunerating the claimants of private slaves who have been liberated, where such claims appear to be deserving of notice. To that officer's discretion may safely be left the duty of forming a decision on each claim.

From Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary, No. 496, *dated* 14*th August* 1837.

Para. 17. I have much pleasure in stating that I have not heard a single instance of any of the individuals who were emancipated from slavery, at the beginning of last year, having misconducted themselves, as it was at first apprehended they would do. Indeed, as far as I can judge, from what has fallen under my own observation, I have every reason to believe that they are a remarkably quiet, well behaved, industrious people. A number have continued in the service of the Ryots to whom they were formerly attached; but it will be observed under the head of "*House Tax*" in the accompanying memorandum, that 383 families of them have during the past season, established themselves as independent labourers. Between fifty and sixty families cultivate, on their own account, small patches of land.

From Secretary to the Commissioner to Superintendent of Coorg, No. 111, *dated* 8*th July* 1837.

Having received from the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division copy of your letter to his address No. 413 of the 26th ultimo, relative to certain run-away slaves who you request may be sent back to Coorg, should there be no objection to the measure; I have the honor by desire of the Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg to enclose for your information, copy of a letter written in August 1835 to the Superintendent of Nuggur Division on the same subject, which will serve to explain to you the opinion entertained on it by the Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, and the policy which he has considered it necessary to pursue on this point with regard to that country; but he is unwilling to make the same applicable to the Coorg Territory, until he has had the means of ascertaining more fully than he now does, the state of public feeling on the question of private property in slaves.

2. The Commissioner therefore requests you will have the goodness to explain to the Dewans and any other of the Public officers in Coorg you may think it expedient to consult, the reasoning adopted and the principles advo-

cated in the enclosed letter: and after possessing yourself of their opinions on the question, you will be good enough to communicate the result for the Commissioner's information.

From Supt. of Coorg to Secretary, No. 522, dated 4th September 1837.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Commissioner, that in furtherance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 8th July last, I have explained to the Dewans the objections which exist to the officers of Government exercising any direct interference, in restoring runaway slaves to their masters, and the principle which it is desirable should be adopted of leaving the owners of slaves to the resources which are in their own hands, and to the adoption of kind and conciliatory treatment as a preservative against their desertion.

2. The Dewans most readily admit the justice of this course in regard to such slaves as may be driven by ill treatment, to seek employment in other parts of the country but they state that most instances of desertion are ascribable to the encouragement which slaves receive to leave the service of their masters, by the facilities which are afforded them of obtaining employment as free labourers in the service of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts; and they fear, that if it were generally known that Government had determined on refusing all assistance in recovering slaves, desertions would increase to such an extent as would very materially affect the value of all estates in Coorg as owing to the impossibility of procuring labourers for hire a great portion of the lands would, in the absence of slaves, remain uncultivated.

3. They appear therefore to consider it of very serious importance to their interests, that Government should so far recognize the claims of proprietors as to afford them reasonable hopes of recovering slaves, who may be induced to desert with the sole view of obtaining their freedom. It is not their wish, nor do they think it in any way necessary, that the officers of Government should interpose directly between the slave and his owner, or that force or active measures of any kind should be exerted to compel the slave to return to his master; but merely that measures be adopted to prevent the Ryots of the surrounding districts from encouraging desertion, by affording slaves an independent means of livelihood, and they are of opinion that no cause whatever of complaint would exist, if persons giving employment to runaway slaves, knowing them to be such, were made liable to the payment of a small fine to the proprietor to indemnify him for the loss of their services.

From Secretary to Superintendent of Coorg, No 180, *dated* 22*d September* 1837.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 522 of 4th instant, and to acquaint you that under the explanation therein given, the Commissioner has been pleased to sanction the restoration to their owners of the slaves referred to in your letter to Captain Chalmers of 26th June last and the Superintendent of Ashtagram has been instructed to forward them to Coorg should they be found in his Division.

2. The Commissioner relies on your adopting, in communication with the Dewans, such steps as may serve to protect these, or any other run-away slaves who may be restored to their owners, from illtreatment on their return.

From Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary, No. 322, dated 2nd September 1839.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Commissioner copy of a correspondence with the Soubadar of Paddy Nacknaad, relative to a representation made to me by two free Palaurs of that Talook, named Tippa Palaur and Chinnah Palaur, complaining of their having been seized as slaves by a Ryot named Cookutty Appanah.

2. It appears from their statement, as well as from the evidence which I have received on the subject, that the father of these Palaurs named Mooda Palaur, was a slave belonging to Kookutty Achoonah, (Appanah's father) and that on the death of this slave, which took place 20 or 25 years ago, it having been decided that according to the custom of their caste, the owner was not entitled to the slave's own children, but only to the children of the slave's sister, Tippah Palaur and Chinnah Palaur left Achoonah's house and have ever since enjoyed freedom gaining their livelihood by cultivating pieces of Coomree land, or by working for Ryots as free labourers.

3. On Tippa Palaur and Chinna Palaur thus obtaining their freedom the son of their father's sister, named Sooba Palaur, was, in furtherance of the custom above alluded to, made over to Achoonah by an order from the Dewan, and this man continued to work for him as a slave to the day of his death, which took place 7 or 8 years ago. His wife having then claimed freedom for herself and child, on the same grounds as it had been granted to Tippa Palaur and Chinnah Palaur, left Achoonah's house, and has ever since resided under the protection of her brother; a free Palaur formerly attached to one of the Rajah's Punnahs.

4. Appanah states that the widow's claim to freedom was not admitted by his family, and that on her leaving his fathers' house an application was made to the Parputtegar of Bayingnaad to have her restored; but that the Parputtegar, being engaged on circar duties, had no time to enquire into the case. The Parputtegar is now dead and there is no means of ascertaining whether any such application was made; as there was nothing, however, to prevent the application being repeated when order was restored after the war I have very reason to believe that what the Palaurs state is correct, and that this woman's claim to freedom was never even questioned until about the end of last year, when the idea of claiming her and the child appears, for the first time, to have occurred to Achoonah's family.

5. In consequence of an application which was then made by Appanah the Parputtegar of Bayingnaad assembled a Punchayet on the 5th of February last, to consider the case, the members of which give it as their opinion, that as Sooba Palaur had formerly been made over as a slave to Achoonah by an order from the Dewan, the wife and child was also his property. A putty to the above effect, signed by the Parputtegar and members having been given to Appanah, he proceeded to claim them, but the woman's brother and the other Palaurs, by whom she is protected, refusing to give her up, a further application was made by Appanah or Achoonah to the Soubadar of the Talook on the 21st of June.

6. It would appear, from what is stated by the Parputtegar of Nacknaad and from other information which I have received on the subject, that on

receiving this application, the Soubadar Madiah ordered two Palaurs living in the neighbourhood to be sent for, and appointed a Punchayet to determine, on their report, which line of descent the owners of Palaur slaves are entitled to; and that this Punchayet having decided that they were entitled to the children in the direct line of descent, and not to those by the sister's line, the Soubadar authorized Appanah to go and seize the former as his slaves.

7. Appanah upon this sent for Tippa Palaur and Chinnah Palaur, and informing them that they had been made over to him as slaves, by a Punchayet assembled in the Cutcherry of Nacknaad, proceeded to act upon the authority which he had received, by obliging them to work on his farm. Tippa Palaur, according to Appanah's own statement, was detained by him four days, when having obtained leave to visit a sick child, he and Chinnah Palaur found means to come with their complaint to me.

8. Thus, in one case, a Punchayet (the decision of which it will be found was not reported by the Soubadar) makes over as slaves a woman and her child, who had openly claimed and been allowed freedom three years before the army entered the country, and whose right to leave the individual by whom they are now claimed, there is every reason to believe, was fully admitted for seven or eight years at least. In the other case, two industrious well conducted men with their families, who had been allowed freedom by authority of the Rajah, and who for a period of 20 or 25 years had been left unmolested enjoying all the rights of free labourers, are, without any warning, taken from their lands and made slaves by authority of the Soubadar, on the mere report of two ignorant old men.

9. At the time that the Punnah slaves were emancipated, many applications were made to me by Ryots, claiming as their property, individuals who were living with the slaves attached to these estates, on the ground of their having absconded during the confusion previous to the war. Some of these claims appeared to me just ones; but as it was absolutely necessary to draw a line, in order to prevent the future unjust seizure of slaves, who were entitled to emancipation. I refused to comply with any of them, declaring that slaves in any way attached to the Punnah Farms, when the army entered the country, were entitled to freedom, and that no exceptions could be made. I promised, however, that in the event of any Ryot proving his right to any slave, after all had been formally emancipated, the value of the same should be made good to him, and accordingly 180 Rupees were afterwards paid with the sanction of Government on that account.

10. The widow and child of Sooba Palaur, although not attached to any of the Punnah Farms, still claimed the right of being Circar Palaurs, and as they had been allowed *openly* to enjoy the privileges of that class, for some years before the army entered the country, I should certainly have considered them, had they been brought before me, as much entitled to certificates of freedom as any other slaves belonging to the Punnahs, who although claimed as private property, were released, the owner being allowed compensation for the loss of their services. Appanah should then, if he conceived he possessed any right to them, have brought forward his claim, but no such claim was made at that period.

11. Moreover, I have ever since the emancipation of the Punnah slaves, made a point of rejecting all claims which have been laid to individuals, who were *openly* allowed to work as free labourers during the time of the ex-Rajah, and although no order has ever been formally issued on the subject, still I believe it to be fully understood, not only by the District authorities, but by the Coorgs generally, that all such individuals can, on no consideration, be now restored to their former masters.

12. Such being the case, I should have considered the conduct of the Soubadar Madiah, in having attempted, without reference to me, to replace in a state of slavery, individuals who had so long been allowed to remain unmolested in the open enjoyment of freedom, as calling for the most severe notice, even had the claimant's right been, in other respects, unquestionable.

13. So far however, from Achoonah's claim being an admissible one, it is clear that he possesses no better right to the widow and child of Sooba Palaur than he does to the children of his former slave, Mooda Palaur, and as to his right to the latter, it is admitted that the question was set at rest by an order from the Rajah as far back as 20 or 25 years ago. Yet this decision, the Soubadar now takes upon himself to reverse; and at the same time alters the old and established law of inheritance regarding slaves of the Palaur caste, upon the mere opinion of two ignorant Palaurs, probably parties deeply interested in the decision of Achoonah's claim.

14. But proofs of conduct which admits of no palliation whatever will be found in the Soubadar Madiah's replies to my Takeeds, calling upon him to explain the grounds upon which Tippa Palaur and Chinna Palaur had been made over to Appanah.

15. It will be seen, that in the first Urzee he professes entire ignorance of the circumstances which had led to their seizure until informed by Appanah of what had taken place. In another Urzee he admits that Appanah had applied to him about six weeks before, for slaves that had left his family; but he adds that he merely referred him to the Parputtegar of Nacknaad, and was entirely ignorant of what orders had been given on the subject, until he received my first Takeed. He states that the Parputtegar (upon whom he throws the whole of the blame,) denies that Tippa Palaur and Chinna Palaur had been made over as slaves by the decision of a Punchayet, (as had been reported to me by Appanah,) and he censures his conduct in having, without due enquiry, authorized their seizure; observing that they had been living as free labourers for the last twenty or thirty years, and that Appanah possessed no right whatever to them, and he even gives me to understand that had they complained to him, (instead of coming to me,) he would immediately have ordered them to be released, and have punished Appanah for seizing them.

16. Yet it will be found, by the statements of the Parputtegar and Shambogue of Nacknaad, and of the Parputtegar of Bayingnaad, that the Soubadar Madiah himself conducted the Proceedings of the Punchayet, the assembly of which, (using the name of the Parputtegar,) he denies took place. That the seizure of Tippa Palaur and Chinnah Palaur, which he denounces as unjustifiable, was authorized by himself, and that he alone is responsible for the acts of injustice, which he censures in the Parputtegar of Nacknaad.

17. But conduct if possible still more inexcusable will be found in his attempt to screen himself, by sending for the members of the Punchayet and instructing them, if called upon, to deny that they had been assembled to decide Appanah's right to Tippa Palaur and Chinnah Palaur, and inducing the Parputtegar of Nacknaad to sign a document, taking to himself the blame of the order which he (the Soubadar) had given for their seizure.

18. The Soubadar Madiah in his urzee dated 20th Ultimo attempts to account for having obtained this document, by saying that he asked for it in consequence of his having found, on sending for the decision of the Punchayet, that the proceedings had been irregularly conducted, and he still persists in endeavouring to throw the blame upon the Parputtegar of Nacknaad. The admissions which this urzee contain show, however, that no dependence whatever can be placed on any of his statements, and as they appear to me a sufficient proof of his utter unfitness for the situation which he holds, I have deemed it my duty, without further enquiry, to suspend him from the duties of his office, pending the instructions of the Commissioner.

19. Should the Commissioner confirm the dismissal of the Soubadar Madiah, I would beg to be allowed to nominate in his room the Ex. Soubadar Monien, whom I have, in the mean time, appointed to act in that situation.

From Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary No. 196, *dated* 15*th May* 1840.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter addressed to me by the Principal Collector of Canara, requesting me should no objection exist to the measure, to order a number of Dhers, who have taken refuge in Coorg, to be made over to a person named Narsing Row their owner; and to request that you will be so good as to favor me with the instructions of the Commissioner on the subject.

2. Partial assistance has occasionally been accorded to inhabitants of Canara, in recovering slaves who have taken refuge in this country, and the like assistance has, on one or two occasions, been received by Coorgs who have proceeded in pursuit of their slaves to Canara; but I am now induced to solicit instructions on this point, in consequence of the very severe inconvenience which many ryots have suffered of late, owing to the greater part of their slaves having fled to Mysore;* and if objections exist to assist them in the recovery of these, it would hardly be fair, I think, to compel them to part with such slaves as may abscond from neighbouring districts and voluntarily take service with them.

From Principal Collector of Canara to the Superintendent of Coorg. dated 10*th March* 1840.

I have the honor to enclose copy of a report from the Peishcar of Upinangady, from which you will observe that a number of Dhers belonging to one Nursing Row have taken refuge in your district. I request that should they be found there, and no objection exists to the measure, you will be so good as to order them to be made over to the agent of the claimant who accompanies this letter.

*It is stated that upwards of 500 slaves (including women and children) have fled from Kiggutnaad alone since the beginning of this year.

From Commissioner to Superintendent of Coorg No. 129, *dated* 19*th May* 1840.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th Instant, with its accompaniment, being copy of one to your address from the Principal Collector of Canara, informing you that a number of slaves from that district had taken refuge in Coorg, and requesting if no objection should exist to the measure, that you would order them to be made over to the agent of their owner.

2. In reply I would suggest that you inform the Principal Collector of Canara, that no impediment will be offered to the voluntary return of these slaves to their owner. But that you do not feel yourself at liberty to interpose your authority to enforce their compulsory restoration, without the sanction of the Government of India, to which the question will be referred.

From Commissioner to Superintendent of Coorg, No. 131 *dated* 20 *May* 1840.

With reference to your letter of the 15th and to your Report on the Jumma bundy under date the 14th August 1837, in which you state that you have not heard a single instance of any of the Punnah slaves emancipated in that year having misconducted themselves, that you have every reason to believe that they are a remarkably quiet, well behaved, industrious people, that a number of them have continued in the service of the Ryots to whom they were formerly attached, that 383 families of them have during the past season established themselves as independent labourers, and finally, that between fifty and sixty families cultivate on their own account small patches of land; I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to make a further report on the circumstances of these individuals, from the period referred to, up to the present time; as it would be exceedingly interesting in its bearing on the general question connected with the amelioration of slavery in India, to learn in what way they have employed themselves: whether they have persevered in orderly and industrious habits; whether they have preferred to remain in Coorg rather than seek for a livelihood in the adjacent countries; and whether their condition on the whole is so prosperous as to occasion a feeling of discontent amongst the remaining slave population of Coorg.

I should also be obliged by your furnishing me with such information as you may possess with respect to the causes which have contributed to such an extensive migration of slaves from Coorg into Mysore as is reported in your letter of the 15th; whether there be any ground to believe that they have forsaken their masters chiefly to escape from oppressive and cruel treatment, or simply from their desire to obtain the privileges of freemen, and in what degree this desire has arisen from the emancipation of the public slaves, whether the rates of wages current in Mysore are such as to offer encouragement to desertion from Coorg; whether the condition of the slaves (apart from their personal freedom) is supposed to be improved by the change of country; and whether, if the freedom of fugitive slaves were purchased by Government from their owners, the former would return and establish themselves in Coorg, as so many of the emancipated slaves have done; or whether, the Coorgs would under present circumstances be able to draw labourers from the adjoining countries for the cultivation of their lands.

I should also be glad if you would favor me with your opinion as to the probable consequence which would result from the officers of Government

affording no assistance to the owners in recovering such slaves as may fly from Coorg into Mysore and from Malabar and Canara into Coorg.

From Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary No. 228 *dated 6th June* 1840.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Commissioner's letter of the 20th Ultimo, requesting me to report further on the condition of the Punnah slaves who were emancipated in 1836, also requesting information as to the causes which have contributed to the extensive migration of slaves into Mysore, brought to notice in my letter of the 15th Ultimo, and on different other points connected with the general question of slavery in Coorg.

2. In reply I have the honor to state that I have not, up to the present period, heard a single instance of any of the Punnah slaves having misconducted themselves; but, on the contrary, all accounts which I have received of their pursuits and habits, have only tended to confirm the favorable opinion which is expressed of them in my letter of the 14th August 1837. A few of those who had undertaken the cultivation of lands on their own account, have thrown them up; but there are still between 30 and 40 families so engaged. About a fifth of the whole have established themselves as independent labourers; and the remainder have either returned to their former Masters, or have attached themselves to other Ryots as domestic servants. No one that I have questioned can speak positively as to any having left the country; but it is supposed that a few of the Yerrawuroo caste, who had come from Wynaad, have returned thither, and have entered the service of Ryots to whom their relatives are attached—the number of these must, however, be very small.

3. Such of the emancipated slaves as have taken lands for cultivation, have congregated in small villages in the neighbourhood of the Punnahs to which they formerly belonged. The size of their farms vary from fifty to about two-hundred Butties of land, assessed on sagoo tenure at from 5 to 20 Rupees. They are better clothed than they were, their dwellings are for the most part substantially built; and their condition appears, on the whole, decidedly improved.

4. Those who have re-entered the service of their former masters, or who have attached themselves to ryots as domestic servants, are maintained very nearly, if not precisely, on the same footing as they formerly were. They live with the slaves of the establishments to which they belong, are allowed the same rations, and are required to work the same number of hours, but instead of receiving the clothing, to which slaves are entitled once in six months, some have stipulated for a payment in money, of from two to four Rupees a year. I am told, however, that the greater number receive the same allowances, and are otherwise treated exactly as if they continued slaves; indeed, that many of them have destroyed the certificates of freedom, which were given them, and have bound themselves to continue for life in the service of their masters, on condition of being maintained (as slaves are) in their old age, or when unable to work from illness; and that others have done the same in order to procure the means of getting married, or to obtain the consent of masters to their marrying female slaves of their establishments. The condition of this class cannot therefore be regarded as being in any way improved nor can I say that I perceive any difference in the circumstances of those, who have established themselves as independent labourers; the rates of

hire differing so very little from what they formerly received, that the freedom which they now enjoy may be regarded as almost the only advantage which they have derived from their emancipation.

5. The present condition of the Punnah slaves is not therefore, on the whole, such as to occasion any of feelings of discontent amongst the remaining slave population nor have I ever heard that the emancipation had had that effect, although previous to its taking place, this was the principal objection which was urged against the measure; on the contrary many persons, whom I have since questioned on the subject, have assured me that with a very few exceptions the liberation of the Punnah slaves had been regarded by the rest with perfect indifference, and that it had not, to their knowledge, produced the slightest alteration in the conduct of any.

6. On making more particular enquires regarding the desertion of the slaves from Kiggutnaad, brought to notice in my letter of the 15th ultimo, I find that I was misinformed as to the number who have proceeded to Mysore; upwards of 500 including women and children are still stated to have left Kiggutnaad since the beginning of the year, but it now appears that nearly the whole of these have proceeded to Wynaad; the number who have gone to Mysore not exceeding fifty or sixty at the utmost. Had I been aware of this fact, when I despatched my letter of the 15th ultimo, I should not have considered it necessary to advert to the loss sustained by those, whose slaves have absconded, as they have no cause of complaint: there being an old understanding between the Coorgs and the Ryots of Wynaad, according to which, slaves absconding from either Districts, are not claimable by the masters whom they have left after having crossed the frontier. For some years past, this custom has operated much to the advantage of the Coorgs; the desertions from Kiggutnaad being very few, whilst the number of slaves who have come from Wynaad has sometimes amounted to two or three hundred in the course of the season. This year, however, owing it is said, to Wynaad Proprietors having increased the allowance to their slaves, and put them, in respect to food and clothing on an equality with the slaves of Coorg, several of those who had come from Wynaad have returned to their former Masters, and have, moreover induced a number of the slaves of this country, with whom they were associated, to accompany them. This is one reason offered for the large migration which has taken place; another reason given is that, these slaves are of unsettled migratory habits, and remain seldom more than four or five years in the same place; leaving their masters on the slightest grounds, and very frequently without any apparent cause at all. Moreover, it is said that the labour in Wynaad is much lighter than that which is exacted in Coorg, and that the slaves when put upon an equality in point of food and clothing would of course prefer the former District.

7. Desertions in this manner from one District to the other, appear to have been of constant occurrence for many years past. Most of the slaves on crossing into Coorg are claimed by Ryots to whom they were formerly attached, and the same is, I believe the case in regard to those who abscond from this country into Wynaad: so that many of the slaves, on either side of the frontier, are considered as having Masters in both districts, and I am told that they have changed so often from one to the other, that it would now be almost impossible to say to which they properly belong.

8. The slaves who have proceeded to Mysore, are generally supposed to have left their masters in consequence of inducements held out to them, by inhabitants of the adjacent Talooks, to enter their service; as well as from a desire to obtain the privileges of freemen. I have been unable to ascertain with any degree of certainty whether the wages current in the villages bordering on Coorg are such as to offer any particular encouragement to the desertion of slaves; but from all I can collect, I rather think they are not; and that the condition of fugitive slaves, (apart from their own personal freedom,) is not in most cases improved by the change of country; as many after an absence of some months, occasionally of some years, return to Coorg of their own accord. The only satisfactory cause I can find, therefore, for the migration of those, who have proceeded thither, is that which is assigned by the Proprietors themselves, or more probably a desire to settle in the neighbourhood of their own caste people residing in the adjoining Talooks of Mysore.

9. I hardly think that they can have been driven by cruelty to leave the country. Instances of ill usage must of course occasionally occur; but I have every reason to believe that such are very rare. Judging from my own observation, as well as from all I have heard on the subject, I should say that the slaves of Coorg are generally treated with much kindness, and that the greatest attention is paid to their wants and comfort. Indeed when it is considered that they have at all times the means of escaping from ill-treatment and that they are in the habit of absconding on receiving the slightest cause of annoyance, it may readily be supposed that the conduct of the master towards his slave, cannot differ much from what it would be, were the latter a free domestic servant.

10. A number of the ryots of Kiggutnaad and Yedaynacknaad living near the frontier of Mysore, possess slaves whose families originally came from Periapatam, and other Talooks adjoining Coorg. Many of these slaves would most likely take the first opportunity of leaving their masters, with the view of settling amongst their relatives or caste people, if they were quite sure of not being sent back; but excepting the loss which the proprietors of this class might sustain, I do not believe that any serious inconvenience would result from the officers of Government affording no assistance to the owners in recovering such slaves as may fly from Coorg into Mysore. Nor am I aware of any that is likely to arise from the same course being pursued in regard to such as may fly from Malabar or Canara into Coorg. The slaves of all other castes in Coorg, on leaving their Masters, either proceed to other parts of this country, or to Wynaad; but never, for any length of time, to the open country; to which their aversion is said to be so great that no temptation would induce them to settle there. It may be concluded therefore when slaves of the latter classes desert to Mysore that nothing but ill treatment has driven them to do so; and the same may be inferred in the case of such as desert from Malabar or Canara into Coorg; as the slaves, (as well as all other inhabitants of the coast,) entertain the greatest dread of the climate above the Ghauts, and are very unlikely to select Coorg as a place of abode, unless it be to escape from the tyranny of a Master.

11. In either cases therefore, it appears highly advisable that the owners should be left to their own resources in recovering their fugitive slaves, after they have left the District to which they belong. Perhaps it would be as well

that no exceptions were made to this rule, although the case of those castes of slaves who have connexions residing in the adjoining Talooks of Mysore, is somewhat different. Their desertion in most instances, may be supposed to proceed from a desire to settle in the neighbourhood of their own caste people; and if there be no check to their leaving their masters, the latter, however kind and considerate may be their conduct, will always be liable to suffer serious losses.

12. The number of these slaves probably amounts to 2 or 300 families, or supposing all whose families originally came from Mysore still to have ties there, the number may possibly amount to two or three hundred more. They belong to the Bulgi-Hollieroo, Buddugur Yerroowaroo, and Jain Coorooburoo castes. There were between three and four hundred of them attached to the Punnahs, and they form the only portion of these slaves who have established themselves independently; they are indeed the only castes amongst the slaves of Coorg who appear to attach any value to the enjoyment of personal freedom. As I cannot find that any of the emancipated slaves belonging to these castes, have left the country, although many must still have connexions in Mysore, I am led to believe that if Government were to purchase the freedom of such as may take refuge in Mysore, many of those who have absconded during the last three or four years, would return to Coorg; although it is probable that rather than re-enter the service of their former masters, they would settle in the country as independent labourers. I fear however, that a measure of the kind, would give rise to much alarm, and I rather think that the majority of slave owners, if consulted, would prefer receiving no remuneration than risk the loss of more slaves, by the encouragement which the system of purchasing the freedom of fugitive ones, would offer to further desertions.

13. The cultivation of wet lands in Coorg begins just as the rains set in and the most important operation, the transplanting of the paddy, which occupies in most Farms a month or six weeks, takes place during the very heaviest part of the monsoon; the slaves or labourers employed by the ryots, are consequently obliged to undergo a degree of exposure, such as none but persons who have long been inured to the climate are willing to endure, or indeed are capable of bearing. From this cause as well as from the aversion which the natives of the adjoining districts have to the climate of Coorg, even in the most favorable seasons of the year, it will always be difficult to procure labourers; and were any large number of slaves to leave the country, great distress would, no doubt, be the result; as the owners would be under the necessity of abandoning most of the lands which were cultivated by them.

14. But as I have already stated, the migration of any large number of slaves from Coorg is a contingency which I see no cause to apprehend, from the Officers of Government refusing to recognize the rights of owners to such slaves as abscond beyond the frontier; nor indeed do I believe that any serious inconvenience would result to the owners, were the District authorities even prohibited from taking any active part in restoring run away slaves who may remain in Coorg, (the Masters being left to depend entirely on their own resources for their recovery;) but this latter, is a course which it would hardly be expedient to adopt at present. Applications for assistance of this nature are of extremely rare occurrence; and any change in what has hitherto been customary in this respect, would no doubt be regarded by many of the most

respectable inhabitants as an encouragement to insubordination amongst their slaves; and as leading to innovations, which, in their opinion; could not fail in the end, to cause the utter ruin of their families. In short, I know of no change which would be likely to give rise to so much alarm and bad feeling, as the adoption of any measure tending to weaken the right which Masters now possess to the services of their slaves; or indeed of any important alteration in what has hitherto been the custom of the country, in regard to this description of property.

From Commissioner of Coorg to the Government of India, Political Department, No. 153, dated 13th June 1840.

I have the honor to transmit for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council, copy of a correspondence with the Superintendent of Coorg on the subject of an application made by the Principal Collector of Canara for the restoration of certain Dhers (slaves) who had fled from that District into Coorg; and to express my hope that I shall not be considered to have erred in refusing to interfere in the matter, pending a reference for the orders of His Lordship in Council.

Enclosure, A.

2. In the Districts skirting the Western Ghats, where alone in the Mysore Territory prœdial slavery prevails, and there to no great extent, it is generally understood that the authority of Government will in no case be exercised to compel the return of a runaway slave to his owner; therefore the power which a slave possesses of freeing himself whenever his servitude becomes insupportable, not only tends to ameliorate his present condition, but to discourage the investment of capital in so precarious a description of property.

3. Although Coorg is not yet prepared for the formal introduction of this practice into its internal management, it has nevertheless been invariably observed with regard to all slaves who have escaped across the frontier into Mysore, excepting on one occasion under peculiar circumstances, and Captain Le Hardy would seem from his letter of the 6th Instant to anticipate no particular inconvenience from the continuance of that course.

4. The present being the first application which I have received for the restoration of slaves who had fled from the British possessions, I have deemed it my duty to submit the same to His Lordship in Council, and respectfully to solicit instructions for my guidance in the present case, as well as on the general question arising out of it; as the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 12th of February 1834, forbidding the surrender of revenue defaulters, may not have been intended to apply to the case of slaves, and I am not aware of there being any specific enactment or orders of Government on the subject.

5. The question of the manumission of the private slaves in Coorg having been under the consideration of the Government of India, and fully discussed in the correspondence between Mr. Secretary Macnaghten and the late Commissioner, Extracts from which I beg to forward for the convenience of reference; I took advantage of the present application so far to revive the subject, as to request captain Le-Hardy's opinion of the probable consequences of liberating such slaves only as had fled from Coorg paying, as proposed by Mr. Macnaghten, the full value

Enclosure, B.

*Page 10 of Enclosure B.

of each slave to his proprietor.* But that officer's reply, while it bears satisfactory testimony to the general good conduct of the public slaves set at liberty under the orders of Government dated the 8th of February 1836, and to the general humane treatment of the slave population in Coorg, would seem to afford little encouragement even to this small attempt towards emancipation, which he thinks would be productive of alarm and discontent by encouraging desertion; while it may likewise be apprehended that the public recognition of a right on the part of the owner to compensation for the loss of his slave, might, through their mutual collusion, give rise to many unfounded claims for ransom and that, even without such collusion, many of the slaves who might be redeemed under the proposed arrangement would, after the example of their brethren in Coorg, grow tired of their freedom and ultimately defeat the beneficent views of the Government, by returning voluntarily into bondage.

From Government of India Political Department to Commissioner No. 157, *dated* 13*th July* 1840.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 13th ultimo, forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Superintendent of Coorg, on the subject of an application made by the Principal Collector of Canara for the restoration of certain slaves who fled from that District into Coorg, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council approves the principle observed by you of not giving up runaway slaves under circumstances similar to those reported in your letter under acknowledgment.

Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Legislative Department, dated 3*rd August* 1842, *No* 13, *sent by the Government of India Political Department to Commissioner in Coorg and Mysore No.* 985 *dated* 2*nd November* 1842.

15. We have perused the correspondence of the Commissioner of Mysore, with reference to the application made by the Principal Collector of Canara, for the restoration of certain Dhers, who had fled from that District into Coorg, and his communication to the Government soliciting instructions for his guidance in that case, as well as the general question arising out of it.

46 Slavery at Bameean
47. Application for the restoration of certain slaves who had fled from Canara into Coorg.

16. We entirely approve of the reply suggested by Major General Cubbon to be sent by the Superintendent of Coorg to the Principal Collector at Canara, "that no impediment would be offered to the voluntary return of those slaves to their owners; but that he did not feel himself at liberty to interpose his authority to enforce their compulsory restoration without the sanction of the Government of India."

18. We have perused with much interest, the very able and instructive Report prepared by Major General Cubbon the Commissioner upon the past and present systems of Judicial administration, Civil and Criminal, and of Police in Mysore, and we approve of your having caused it to be communicated to the Law Commissioners, with a view to the formation of the Code of Procedure on which they are engaged.

48. Reference to the Law Commission of certain papers relative to the internal administration of Mysore.

From Commissioner, to the Dewans of Coorg, dated Camp Mercara 22nd May 1843.

I have received your Urzee of the 16th Instant and have understood its contents.

2. While it is proper that such representations should have been made to me, through the Ilaka Superintendent, I shall on this occasion, as I am present in the Country, answer you myself through Captain Haines, who will send my reply to you.

3. You are aware, and have acknowledged it in your Urzee, that the British Government have given the people of Coorg every protection and relieved them from many oppressive regulations, and customs of which they complained, and conferred many benefits upon them, thus showing the desire of the Government to contribute as far as possible, consistently with the laws and constitution of our nation, to the happiness and well being of the Coorg people.

4. While such is the case, it is a subject of great regret to me that you should have made a request to me, which it is not in my power to comply with ; for it has been established by an Act of the Government of India No. V of 1843 a translation of which is herein enclosed, that the public authorities shall in no case interfere for the restoration of slaves who have run away from their masters, and this law has now force in every part of British India.

5. Your good sense therefore will show you that it is quite impossible for me to render you the assistance you require, and that it would be equally in vain, as improper, to make any remonstrance against it.

6. The same rule has been enforced in Mysore for many years past, but it has not been attended with that great inconvenience which you seem to anticipate in Coorg, and as the condition of the Mulnaad country of Mysore is much the same with that of Coorg, I see no reason for supposing that more difficulty will be experienced in the one country than in the other, in the end ; although it is probable that at first there may be a partial desertion of the slaves.

7. Kind treatment and the advantages which slaves enjoy under good masters, both in early life and old age, will be more likely than any thing else to ensure their attachment and fidelity.

8. If slaves run into Mysore and Canara &c, as you say, they will also fly from those countries into Coorg, so that there will be no want of labourers in Coorg.

9. I shall not fail to avail myself of every opportunity of watching over the interests of this Country and of submitting to the Supreme Government such measures as may have the effect of alleviating the inconvenience which may be felt from the operation of this act.

From Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary No. 474, *dated* 6*th December* 1843.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioner, a few remarks shewing in what manner the Act V. of 1843 may be considered

as pressing heavily on the land holders of Coorg, in consequence of the peculiarities of the climate and the scarcity of laborers in that country.

2. Previous to the passing of Act V. of 1843 the suppression by Government of slavery in Coorg had progressed so far, that interference on the part of the Sirkar was denied in the recovery of runaway slaves from beyond the frontiers of the country. By clause 2nd of the above Act this interference is denied to owners whose slaves may not have fled out of the country itself: and the question of property in the person or services of a slave is no longer to be entertained in any Court. So that in fact all slaves may at any time, by desertion, throw off their bondage and declare themselves free laborers.

3. The other clauses of the above act contain nothing more, in amelioration of the condition of slaves, than what has already been in force in Coorg, (under European Superintendence) for some time.

4. But clause 2nd goes far to cause a total change in the value of property, and in the circumstances of every large land holder; for, as in other parts of India among the agricultural classes, a man's wealth is counted in the number of his flocks and herds, so here in Coorg, a man's prosperity and consequence, consists in the number of his agricultural bondsmen or serfs. These are more worth to him than money; they not only uphold him in his position as a land holder, but they not unfrequently represent the dignity and honors conferred upon him in former times by his sovereign for services performed; (for the Rajahs rarely granted lands on Oomlee, but usually bestowed slaves on those whom they wished to honor or assist.) Many at this period are in possession, either directly or by inheritance, of slaves so conferred, the tenure of whom is as much a testimony of former honor, as doubtless it is a source of present importance and advantage.

5. Property in slaves is one of the oldest and most highly cherished rights in the country, a violation of which was formerly deemed a crime, second only in heinousness to that of high treason; for the justness of a disputed claim in the one instance, and the loyalty of a suspected person in the other, was always tested by the ordeal of fire: and these were the only questions, which, under the Rajahs, called for this awful method of judgment. I mention this to show how strictly the tenure of this description of property has hitherto been respected, and its principles observed in Coorg.

6. The security of this property, which had been ensured to the proprietors for such a length of time and by such strict observances, is now dissolved by clause 2nd of Act V. of 1843; and slave owners are liable, at any time, to be deserted by their slaves, and to be suddenly thrown into very great difficulties. The assurance given by Government in the Proclamation of the 7th May 1834 that, "their civil rights and religious usages will be respected," and the reluctance evinced by the late Commissioner, General Fraser, to adopt the measure proposed by Government of liberating the Punnah slaves, on the score that it was likely "to prove an offensive and perhaps in the sequel a "dangerous innovation on one of the oldest and most established institutions "of the country," are very generally known here; and perfect reliance that such a measure would never be extended to private property of this description, appears to have been derived from that Officer's well known opinion on this subject Since that period, however, some progress (as mentioned in the

commencement of the 2nd para of this letter) has been made in marking more strongly the discountenance which Government have determined upon showing to the existence of slavery.

7. The treatment of their slaves by the Coorgs is notoriously kind, and the allowances made to them during the year are ample: so much so indeed that it was deemed necessary by the ryots of the neighbouring province of Wynaad, to put their slaves on an equality in respect to food and clothing, with the slaves of Coorg, in order to put a stop to desertions into that country, whither the kind treatment of the masters and superior allowances had allured them.

8. It is to be feared that when the determination of Government becomes generally known, the kind treatment and humanity of the masters will prove but a slight guarantee for the continued fidelity and attachment of their slaves; for, the 2nd clause of the Act palpably suggests to them the option of asserting their liberty at any time. Few even of those, who had hitherto lived contented in their lot, and alive to the advantages and comforts secured to them in youth and old age by their very servitude, will be able at first to withstand the allurements of the novel state thus thrown open to them; this, I conceive, will be the result of the first impulse. But I do believe, that after a period there will be a reaction in the feelings of many; and that the remembrance of their Masters, kindness, of old habits, and local associations, will ultimately have their weight, and induce a portion of them to return and resume their former occupations, on the lands they had tilled for years past. This belief, however, is founded on information I have collected, that there exists in a portion of the Jumma slave population, a strong attachment to families, and to estates on which the masters and the slaves have lived in mutual relation to each other for several generations. It is supported also by the fact that a large portion of the Punnah slaves, who were released in 1836, have re-entered the service of their former masters on the same footing as before their emancipation. In some instances too, I am told, when the attachment to the proprietor is wanting, it is so strong to the estate, that nothing could induce the slave to leave it. There are instances also of slaves, to whom, from their experience in agriculture and knowledge of the soil, their masters have ceded the superintendence of their farms: or at least under whose counsel and advice everything relating to the farms is undertaken. These pleasing instances, however, may in reality, be very rare, and they may have been amplified to me by my informants, with a view of imparting to my mind a favorable impression of the general condition of the slaves.

9. The novelty of independence thus suddenly offered to the slaves, will doubtless make them forget for a time the kindlier bonds by which they were connected with their old masters, and the latter are left without any protection against the wilfulness and caprice arising out of the new state of relation in which the masters and slaves now stand to each other. Besides which, it may be feared that a great increase of crime will be the consequence of this altered relative state between the master and slave. Under the usages of the country up to this time, the former was always held responsible for the misdemeanors and minor offences of the latter so that it was equally the master's interest to keep his slave steady to his work, as it was to keep him out of mischief. When therefore the slaves find themselves freed from the

watchful and ever present discipline of their masters, and placed under the (to their ideas) vague and remote control of the Sircar, it is difficult to rest assured that, in such a country as Coorg, (clothed as it is in forest and abounding in mountain fastnesses), freedom thus bestowed shall not generate the wildest licence.

10. There will be however one source of loss arising out of this act, against which, I think, the protection of the Sirkar might legitimately be extended to the slave owners, without militating against the spirit of the act.

11. In this country, where feuds are rife and the memory of them long cherished, no doubt can be entertained but that advantage would be taken of this act by spiteful and covetous persons, to inflict serious injury on their neighbours, by simply enticing their slaves away, and inducing them to desert and work for them on their own lands; thus affording to the ill disposed man the double gratification of spoiling his enemy with impunity, and benefitting by it himself. I think therefore that I might take cognizance of such unneighbourly conduct; and, on clear and sufficient proof being given that the slaves had continued to work contentedly for their old masters till allured away, impose a fine on the offender to an amount somewhat compensating for the loss occasioned by the abduction. This might provide a salutary check to unfair encouragement being given to slaves by evil disposed persons to desert their masters, without involving the prohibited question of right to the persons of the labourers as slaves.

12. In no other country in India, I believe, is the husbandman so pressed for time as he is in Coorg at seed time. The labor of three fourths of the year seems to be concentrated, within the period from the 1st of June to the 10th or 15th of August, within which time the fields are to be ploughed five six and even seven times over; the seed to be sown; and the young plants to be transplanted; every hand in the farm is occupied; male and female, freeman and bondsman, all are engaged in unceasing labor. There is an old proverb in Coorg "that should one's child fall into the fire during the nuttee (transplanting) season there is no time to snatch it out." Just at this time too the heaviest rains fall, and the laborers are then obliged to undergo a degree of exposure, such as none, but persons who have long been inured to the climate, are willing or capable of enduring. From this cause, as well as from the aversion which the natives of the adjoining districts have to the climate of Coorg, even in the most favorable season of the year, it will always be difficult to procure laborers; but at the busy season it will be utterly impossible. If then, at this critical time, a land holder's slaves are enticed away, the result must be ruinous to him, for he not only loses that whole year, but would most probably be obliged, by that very loss, to abandon his lands altogether. So dependent are the land holders on their slaves for the cultivation of their fields, that the desertion of the former necessarily induces the abandonment of the latter. It is to prevent injuries of this nature, that I would beg to have the power of inflicting a penalty for the offence of "Inticing away another man's servants or laborers."

13. That offences of this nature were cognizable in England at no very remote period (if they are not still so) would appear from a reference to Burn's Justice; where, under the head of "Inticing away a servant," it is laid down as

Vol. IV page 234 20th edition. London 1805.

follows. "The remedy now pursued for retaining a servant in the service of "another, is an action by the old master against the new one and the servant, "or either of them, for damages; but in order to entitle a man to the action, "it is as necessary now as when the 35th Ed. 3rd (repealed by 5th Eliz. Cap. "4.) was in force, that the new master should know of the servant's engagement "with the other at the time of his retaining him or that he should afterwards "refuse to restore him upon information or demand"

"And an action will lie for receiving or continuing to employ the servant "of another after notice without enticing him away. Therefore where no "fault could be imputed to the defendant for taking the party into his service "in the first instance, because then, he had no notice of such party's prior "engagement, yet as soon as he had notice of that fact he ought to have dis- "charged him. A person who contracts with another to do certain work for "him is the servant of that other till the work is finished, and no other person "can employ such servant to the prejudice of the first master, the very fact of "giving him employment is affording him the means of keeping out of his "former service."

14. If such a law was but recently in force for the protection of the interests of the masters and farmers in England, how much more is it necessary in Coorg now that the farmers there, under great peculiarities of climate and seasons tending to render voluntary labor extremely scarce, are left so much at the mercy of their bond-laborers.

15. Annexed is a Memorandum of the different castes of slaves in Coorg, of the allowances made them by their Masters, and of the value at which they are priced though the latter cannot be depended upon for accuracy as applicable to the slaves, natives of Coorg, as nothing but extreme necessity would induce a master to sell his slave. The names of the different tribes are such as they are generally known by, though a few of them have other appellations in some parts of the country.

MEMORANDUM.

The slaves of Coorg consist principally of the following castes.

1.	Kembutty Holliar.	Natives of Coorg and the most valued.
2.	Maringee Holliar.	
3.	Kootta Holliar.	
4.	Bulagay Holliar.	Natives of Mysore.
5.	Burigah Yerrowur or Kaky Yerrowur.	Natives both of Malabar & Coorg
6.	Jain Koorrubur.	Wynaad and Coorg.
7.	Betta Koorrubur.	
8.	Punnee Yerrowar.	Malabar and Coorg.
9.	Punjayree Yerrowur	
10.	Mailleroo.	Canara.
11.	Murree Holliars.	
12.	Pallair.	
13.	Mayrur.	

These are divided into two classes, 1st the "Boomee Jummadu Aloo" (slaves of the soil) 2nd the "Wukli Jummadu Aloo," or slaves of the Jumma Ryot.

2. It is impossible to discover how the 1st of these classes originated, all tradition on this subject appears to be but conjectural. It is said, that many years ago, when land was saleable, some instances occurred of estates having

been purchased, without including in the purchase the Jumma slaves of the former proprietor, who used to till the lands for him; these slaves, though they remained on the estate and continued to work for the new proprietor, still continued "Jumm" or bound to their former owner, and remained so from generation to generation, till the family of their old "Jumgar" died off; then the "Jumm" of these slaves having lapsed, they became "Jumm" to the *Estate* on which they had been thus left; but were no longer "Jumm" to any individual. Instances also have occurred of proprietors assigning to the soil, i. e. to certain estates, their "Wuckli Jummadu Aloo," by which they became "ascripti glebo" "or Boomee Jummadu aloo;" slaves of this class can never be removed from the estate, to which they are *ascript* (if I may use the term) whatever may become of the proprietor of the estate; should he abandon it and take up other land in lieu, the tie by which these slaves were bound to him personally is dissevered; if he leaves the farm he must leave them also, they belong to it as much as the spring of water which rises on it. But whoever may be the occupant of the land to which they are "Jumm" they are bound to work on it, and cultivate it for him, receiving from him the daily allowances and periodical gifts and perquisites, in the same measure as these are allowed to other slaves, according to the customs of the country.

3. The "Wuckli Jummadu aloo" must have originated with the state of slavery itself, which, all say, has been prevalent in Coorg from time immemorial; these slaves, though entirely agrestic, are attached exclusively to their owners, without reference to any particular estate, and are required to follow them wherever they may settle within Coorg.

4. The sale of slaves in Coorg is of very rare occurrence, but the Coorgs frequently purchased Jumma slaves from slave owners below the ghauts. The forms observed in these transactions were as follows. The purchaser gives to the slave a metal vessel and a piece of cloth 7 cubits in length, and the slave calling on the name of his old owner takes water to drink, but which he spits out again declaring that his "Jumm" to him is dissolved; he then takes water in the vessel which has been given him by the purchaser, and calling upon the latter by name and drinking it he declares, he has become Jumm to him. The former owner then gives a written certificate to the purchaser certifying the transaction, and the transfer is complete. The manner in which Dhers, natives of the neighbouring districts, have become Jumma slaves in Coorg, otherwise than by purchase, appears to have been when as independent laborers they were convicted of crime and doomed, by the old Government, to slavery as a punishment; the Punnah farms were chiefly stocked with these convict slaves; they were also frequently bestowed on faithful public servants or favorites; this practice is said to have commenced about 80 or 100 years ago, and accounts for the existence of Dhers of Mysore origin, such as the Bulagay Holliars ond others, among the Jumma slaves of Coorg.

5. There is no domestic slavery in Coorg, all slaves are agrestic, and of these none are ever admitted "inter mœnia," within the houses of their owners. Their labor is severe from June till the middle of August, at which busy time labor falls heavily on every body in Coorg, at other seasons also they are fully occupied for besides the actual tilling, sowing, reaping and threshing; they are employed in fencing, tending and watching cattle, in carrying the grain to market (the roads of the country frequently being impassable for laden bullocks) and in felling trees for building materials or firewood for the monsoon.

6. The Kembutty Holiars are the most highly prized of the slaves in Coorg, they are natives of the country, attentive to their work and susceptible of strong attachment to their masters, and the bond between slave and master appears to be tightened by a reciprocal attention to each others' comforts and interests in infirm old age and tender youth. For instance, in sickness the slaves are tended, have physic ministered to them, and strengthening food given them by their masters; and they are exempted from all work till quite recovered. When the old are too infirm, and the children too young to work, the masters feed, clothe, and take care of them. On the other hand, should the males of their masters' family have died off, with the exception perhaps of a child too young to take charge of the farm, the Kembutty slaves of the family will keep up the cultivation of the lands, and provide for the wants of the household, and thus support their infant proprietor.

7. The allowances made them by their masters are as follows. One meal and two seers of Paddy daily, pan sooparee and tobacco every week, and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of salt monthly. At the Hootree a piece of coarse cloth of 14 cubits, valued at something less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ fanams canteroi; once a year two Butties of Paddy for a man, and one for a woman; once every three years, roomál for the head, a Kummerbund and a Cumbly. Besides the above, each slave is allowed at harvest time to take from the field a man's load of the newly cut crop, (straw and grain together) which may be computed as yielding about 10 Hunnies of Paddy, or 20 seers of 80 Company Rupees' weight. On occasions of festivals in the masters' house the slaves' families are feasted for that day, and oil is given to anoint themselves with. They are also allowed for their own periodical feasts Paddy varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Butties, and for the performance of their religious ceremonies they receive in cash 1 or 2 fanams. On the death of a slave and his wife the master gives an allowance of 2 or 3 Butties of Paddy and a quantity of salt, pepper, and betel, ghee &c. &c. for the performance of their funeral ceremonies. On the birth of a child the mother is exempted from labor for 2 months, during which time she receives 2 or 3 Rupees worth of various articles conducive to her recovery from child birth, besides her daily food. Each slave also has a patch of land and jungle allotted to him out of his master's estate, on which he grows vegetables &c., and cuts firewood for his own use; he is found in tools for this purpose by his master; and the produce of these pieces of land is entirely his property, and he may sell it or dispose of it as he likes.

8. On occasions of rejoicing in the master's family, such as marriage or entering a new house, the most trustworthy slaves of the establishment are presented with a silver bangle, a new dress, and a metal dish. When the master of the house dies, the slaves are obliged to observe the same outward forms of mourning as the nearest relatives; they receive presents also on these occasions. The allowances, perquisites and customs thus far detailed are enjoyed alike by all the Jumna slaves, of whatever caste in Coorg. Marriage contracts however differ in some forms in the several castes, as does also the lien which the owners of the Father and mother severally have on the offspring of such marriages.

9. The marriages of the Kembutty Holliars can be formally contracted only with the consent of their masters. When a Kembutty girl is given in marriage to a Kembutty of another estate, the master of the latter must hither

give 8 fanams canteroi, or 4 fanams canteroi, to the mother of the girl. Of the offspring of this marriage, supposing 8 fanams to have been given, one child reverts to the mother's first owner; in case 4 fanams only have been given, then the first born and the last born of such a marriage revert to the mother's first owner. In cases when the marriage has not been solemnized according to form, then the owner of the woman can claim all the children. It often occurs that the owners of the man and woman, whether the latter have been formally united or not, agree to divide the offspring between them, and not unfrequently each party gives a girl in marriage to a Kembutty of the other; in which case the masters agree together about their respective claims on the offspring of these intermarriages.

10. It is impossible to say how slavery was first imposed upon this tribe but it is said that all the Kembutties have been slaves from time immemorial. There are, however, some of this caste in a state of independence as cultivators: these are supposed to be the descendants of those who, together with their former masters, were carried off to the Mysore Country by Tippoo Sultan, and, who on their return from thence, found the families of their old "Jumgars" extinct, and thus became free.

11. The Maringee Holliers are equally valued and have the same customs, as the Kembutty Holliars. They are also natives of Coorg.

12. The Kootta Holliars are held the same as the above in value and trust. These three tribes have all the same customs, but are of different castes and do not intermarry.

13. The Bulgay Holliars as Jumma slaves, enjoy all the allowances perquisites &c. which the others do. On occasion of marriages in this caste the owner of the man has to give 25 fanams canteroi, and 3 fanams for a saree for the girl's mother, and 3 fanams to the Pagoda. The offspring of this marriage, as well as the girl, become Jumm to the husband's owner. In cases when each owner gives a girl in marriage, 3 fanams for the mother's sarees, and 3 fanams for the Pagoda, besides the expense of the marriages, are given by the owners of either. There are some Bulgay Holliars who are independent cultivators, others also there are, who were liberated by Government in 1836, from the Punnah farms.

14. The Burigah Yerroowur, Jain, Koorrubur and Betta Koorrubur have the same customs of marriage as the Bulgay Holliars, and the same rules in the proprietary of their offspring apply to them also.

15. The rules for marriage and property in the offspring of the Punnee Yerroowur and Punjayree Yerroowurs are as follows. The owner, of the man who receives the girl in marriage, has to give to her parents 1 Butty of paddy and 3 fanam's worth of cloth, and the offspring of this marriage becomes the property of the husband's owner; but if the marriage be not gone through in due form, the girl's owner has a right to the first and last born of this connexion. Many slaves of this caste are constantly going backwards and forwards from Coorg to Wynaad, and from their desultory habits little dependence is placed upon them by their masters.

16. There are also Jumma slaves in Coorg belonging to the Mailleroo, Murree Holliar, Pallair and Mayrur casts: these all came form Canara below the ghauts, where they were purchased by the Coorgs; they have some usages peculiar to themselves. The Mailleroo and Murrer Holliars of both sexes

may become "Jumm," but the men only of the Pallair and Mayrur can become so; except when a woman of either of these castes is sold with the consent of her maternal uncle. To celebrate the marriages of the Mailleroo and Murree Holliars, about 3 Butties of Paddy, 3 silver fanams, 1 saree, betel salt and pepper &c. amounting altogether to something less than six Rupees, are given by the owner. The offspring of this marriage all reverts to the girl's owner; the girl herself too is bound to work for her husbands owner only as long as her husband lives; on his death she also goes back to her owner before marriage.

17. At the marriages of the Pallair and Mayrur 7 silver fanams 4½ Butties of Paddy and a cloth worth something less than 3 Canteroi fanams are to be given to the parents of the girl, besides the expenses of the marriage ceremony, which must be given by the man's owner; the offspring of this marriage, together with the girl, become the property of the latter only, in the event of his having purchased the girl with the consent of her maternal uncle, otherwise the children are free and so is the mother on the death of her husband. The Pallair and Mayrur have also the privilege of purchasing their own freedom; *i. e.* of demanding their freedom on paying for it.

18. In some parts of the country there are Mayrur who are Jumm to certain villages or naads. The Ryots of these naads or villages, all agreeing together take from the Pagoda money a sum sufficient to purchase these slaves and complete the bargain in the manner described in the 4th para. The peculiar duty of these slaves is to beat the tom-tom at the village or naad feasts, at the places where the Ryots are assembled, as well as at the Ryots houses. The community to which they belong gives them the usual allowances of rice, paddy and food. Besides, at harvest time, from every hundred Butties of land of the naad or village to which they belong, they have the right to carry off as much Paddy (in the straw) as can be bound up into a sheaf by a rope of 12 cubits in length. Another duty of these slaves is to make for the Ryots of the community to which they belong, chuttries, baskets, sieves, and all kinds of basket work, they being paid for the same. At the marriage ceremonies they receive from the village or naad, deosthans, the same gifts and allowances as other slaves receive from their owners on similar occasions.

19. The value of the slaves above enumerated may be noted as follows, though from the extreme rarity of the sale of slaves in Coorg it is difficult to fix the price of them with any certainty of correctness.

Kembutty Holliar and wife.		..	Bahdry Pagodas	12
Maringee Holiar	do.	..	do.	12
Kootta Holliar	do.	..	do.	12
Bulagay Holliar.....	Male. 6 / Female 4	..	do.	10
Burigah Yerrowurs.. ..	Male 6 / Female 4	..	do.	10
Jain Kooruburs and Betta Kooruburs.		..	do.	10
Punnee Yerrowur and wife..		..	Canteroi Pagodas	6
Punjayree Yerrowur	do.	..	do.	6
Pallair and Mayrur (men)		..	Bahdry Pagodas	6
	(Women when sold)..	..	do.	3
Murree Holliars men		..	Bahdry Pagodas	3
	Women	..	do.	6

Mailleroo Holliars the same as Murre Holliars, the price of the women, as compared with that of the men of these two castes, is caused by the peculiar custom which assigns the offspring of the women (and women themselves on the death of their husbands) to their original owners from whose estate they were given in marriage.

20. The master is responsible for the misdemeanors of his slaves, and has to pay all fines which may be awarded them for offences committed. A house tax of As. 3—2½ for slaves of the Kembutty caste, and of As. 4—10 for all other castes is paid to government by the owners for every family of these castes. Some Ryots hold sunnuds for the possession of their slaves, though this is by no means general, but of those who have been purchased from Canara or Malabar the deeds of sales are usually kept.

21. Those of the castes above enumerated, who, not being Jumm to any one, are independent laborers, are termed chengoolee laborers and work on yearly wages of 4 Rupees a man and two Rupees a woman: in addition to this pittance they receive one meal and 3 seers of Paddy daily, but nothing else.

22. Instances are common of independent laborers receiving advances of money, and binding themselves to work for those who make the advances, until the whole is repaid.

Coorg Commissioners Office

No. 97. To Captain C. S. Le Hardy

Superintendent of Coorg

Mercara

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Commissioners for the affairs of Coorg to forward for your information and guidance Copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten conveying the approval of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council of the Measures that were adopted by you in carrying into effect the orders of Government for the emancipation of the Soonnah Slaves, and sanctioning the disbursement of the Sum specified in the 6th Para of your letter of 26th April last in remunerating the claimants

of

" to be inserted on page 111

" from Secy. to the Government of the Empire of Coorg, No. 97 dated 12th July 1836"

MC

of any private Slaves who
may have been liberated, on
such claims being fully
made out to your satisfaction
I have &c.

Bangalore
19th July 1836

1836

To Capt.ⁿ Le Hardy
Asst.ᵗ to Coorg
Mercara

Dated 19ᵗʰ July 1836
Rec.ᵈ

Forwards Copy of a Letter
from Mr. Secy Maddock dated
Conveying the approval of the
Govt. of India to the manumission
of the Peninsular Slaves in Coorg.

Extract from a Despatch from the Honble the Court of Directors in the Legislative Dept dated 3rd August 1842. No 13.

Omit

16 Canara at Canara. Application for the restoration of certain Slaves who had fled from Canara into Coorg.

15. We have perused the correspondence of the Commissioner of Mysore with reference to the application made by the Principal Collector of Canara for the restoration of certain Slaves who had fled from that District into Coorg, and his communication to the Government soliciting instruction for his guidance in that case, as well as the general question arising out of it.

16 We entirely approve of the reply suggested by Major Cubbon, which is to be sent by the Superintendent of Coorg to the Principal Collector at Canara, that no impediment must be offered to the voluntary return of those Slaves to their owner, but that he did not feel himself at liberty to interpose his authority to enforce their compulsory restoration

without the sanction of the Government of India."

18. We have perused with much interest the very able and instructive Report prepared by Major General Cubbon the Commissioner upon the present system of Judicial administration, Civil and Criminal, and of Police in Mysore, and we approve of your having caused it to be communicated to the Law-Commissioners, with a view to the formation of the Code of Procedure on which they are engaged.

18. [illegible] to the administration of Mysore.

True Extract

[Signed] [illegible]

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

True Copy

[Signed] H. M. Mill

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

True Copy

Officiating Secretary

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR 1882—83,

BY

J. B. LYALL, Esq., B. C. S.,
Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report details and figures are given for the official year 1882—83 in regard to Administration and Revenue Departments, and for the calendar year 1882 in regard to Judicial, Jail and Police Departments. The chapters for standard reference have also been re-written, the decade having ended and the census having been completed.

As the Province of Coorg consists of a single District, the general summary of the year's administration, which is required to be given in Part I of the report, will be made as brief as possible.

No changes in the system of administration occurred in the year under report, but in pursuance of the general scheme for the equalization of the pay of uncovenanted officers, the pay of the Subedars and Parpattegars was generally increased: this has been a most useful reform, as their pay was previously most inadequate, and consequently objection could not be taken to their engaging in speculations and investments hardly compatible with a proper performance of their official duties.

2. The same small permanent and temporary Survey establishments remained entertained. Judging by numbers only the work done was smaller than in the previous year, but it was enough to fully occupy the men. There is in fact much complaint by applicants for land with regard to the great delay which occurs in the making of surveys. In map plotting and compilation considerable progress was made.

3. The Commissioner made his annual "Jamabandi" or rent roll tours and reported the results for each taluk.

The area of new fields taken up and old relinquished was insignificant: there is now little land left in Coorg which is fit for the growth of rice or other cereals. The coffee estates are on a separate rent roll kept at the District head-quarters. No forest lands were sold to form new coffee estates in the year. Planters are now from experience more particular as to situation and aspect and less good land is available. Moreover the advance of the industry has for the time been checked by the losses suffered by many planters in recent years. Some old coffee estates or portions thereof were resigned and more resignations are apprehended. The assessment of coffee lands for the year is given in Statement I. E.—2 at Rs. 1,43,744 as compared with Rs. 1,46,448 in the previous year. It is to be feared that an era of decrease of coffee land revenue is commencing. The land revenue instalments were revised with a view to simplification and reduction of number. The reduction made is very small. The instalments were already very late (*i. e.* long after the harvest) and in this respect no material change has been made. One curious feature is that the different instalments for the same harvest fall in two revenue years: this is somewhat inconvenient in matters of account.

4. Five Acts came into force within the year. The policy of applying to Coorg some of the Acts extended to the Province within the year is perhaps questionable: they are said to be beyond the present powers of comprehension not only of the litigants but of the courts.

5. The constitution and strength of the Police remained unaltered; the duties of the small regular force were, as before, mainly confined to certain towns, most police functions in the rural tracts being performed by the jamma ryots. The force has since been reorganized and much increased in strength, a measure which was quite necessary to secure fair efficiency.

6. No change was made in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice. The statistics would imply a considerable increase of crime, but from inquiry, the result of trials and reports received, it would appear that false or frivolous accusations were unusually numerous, and that the Police took up some cases unnecessarily. The real increase of crime, if any, was not large enough to be noticed in the country. Though the number of cases tried was so large, they seem to have been promptly disposed of, and no witnesses were detained beyond the second day. The number of breach of contract cases under Act XIII of 1859 was large. The planters complain that they lose heavily by embezzlement of advances by labor contractors, and that the Act is no sufficient protection. The fact is that the contractors become demoralized by a system of profuse and incautious advances.

7. The reconstruction of the jail, commenced some years ago, was completed in the year under report; but as the number of prisoners was above the average, they could not be kept properly apart according to classes, and room for work-shops was deficient. There are luckily Government buildings adjacent to the jail which can be utilized, now that there is room in the Fort for the location of some of the offices. The state of health of the prisoners was generally good, the rather high death rate notwithstanding. Their conduct also was generally orderly, and the number and nature of punishments for breach of discipline do not seem to call for remark. Compared with the previous year there was a reduction in the gross and net cost of prisoners per head of average strength, though the cost of rations remained about the same.

8. The work in the civil courts again increased: it was disposed of with promptitude; but some of the Subedars had more civil judicial work to perform than is compatible with the performance of their revenue duties. The number of processes issued was exceedingly large and the fees gave a large surplus. There was a considerable increase in the number of appeals, and the percentage of orders confirmed in appeal was not so large as it ought to be. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the lower civil courts in Coorg do not do their work very satisfactorily.

9. In last year's report it was noticed that the number of documents registered and value of property concerned had suddenly increased: this year the number was almost the same, but the value was less, and the percentage of expenditure to income therefore rose. The fall in value is not remarkable, as in the previous year some transfers of exceptionally large coffee estates took place.

10. The number of Municipalities remained five as before: only two of the committees, those of Mercara and Virarajendrapet, show much real activity. The North-West Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act XV of 1873 was extended to the Province in the year, but the old rules and bye-laws remained unchanged. In the report for 1881—82 the hope was expressed that improved administration and equalization of taxation would follow on a change of the law. But the new law leaves the initiation to the committees and if, as is the case of the minor municipalities, the leading men are satisfied with things as they are, and refuse to raise or even equalize the old light but uneven cesses which go to Municipal Funds, the law will not help towards progress. The total municipal income was a little less than that of the previous year.

11. In the month of January the Head-Quarters and Right-Wing of the 10th Regiment, M. N. I., were moved away, and Mercara has now ceased to be a Military Station.

12. There are no accurate returns of the area annually sown with cereal crops, but it does not vary much with the season. The area held from Government for such cultivation increased very slightly. The extraordinarily heavy rain-fall was favorable to the rice, which was a fine crop except where fields were injured by violent floods or land slips; but it was very fatal to the live-stock and to the successful cultivation of dry crops, the area of which is, however, always insignificant in Coorg. The prices of grain fell considerably. The rain-fall was also unfavorable to the coffee and the average yield throughout Coorg is estimated to have not been more than one-third of that of the previous year. The season was in fact one of loss to almost all the planters. The demand for cardamoms was small and the price somewhat lower even than in the previous year: nevertheless increased attention is being paid to the cultivation of this spice by European and native planters. The number of cinchona trees planted out was largely increased. Some owners of estates on which coffee has failed hope to make them pay by converting them into gardens growing cinchona, rubber, and other products. It is too early to calculate the chances of success. The experiments in growing cocoa are reported to have failed.

13. A proposal to substitute Act VII of 1878 for the present Forest law, Act VII of 1865, was submitted to the Government of India, and returned by them for reconsideration. Pending completion of survey of the ghat forests no addition has been made to the area of reserved or State forests. The boundaries and fire lines of all the eastern forests were completed, and increased establishments were employed for fire protection. There were no fires, but this degree of success was really due to accidents of rain-fall which arrested the drying of the forests. The area of the plantations was considerably increased. The surplus was Rs. 73,239 as compared to Rs. 40,506 in the previous year, and the ratio of charges to receipts fell to 46·90 per cent. This was principally due to large sales of sandalwood at high prices, but the revenue shows a general tendency to rise.

14. There is nothing to be said on the subjects of mines or manufactures. Trade was slack owing to the short crop of coffee and cardamoms. The leading Coorgs have very wisely started a temperance movement which is enforced by fines imposed by the caste brotherhood. This movement, and the want of cash due to reduced crops on native coffee estates, appear to have caused a marked diminution in the consumption of European spirituous liquors. The imports of salt, kerosine oil, and fish and bone-manure are said to be still increasing.

15. Progress during the year under Public Works was not satisfactory. This was no doubt in great part due to the heavy monsoon and the more than usual unhealthiness of the working season. Out of a total grant of Rs. 2,07,472 no less than 21 per cent, or Rs. 44,254 lapsed. The expenditure, however, was not below the average of previous years. The great difficulty which the Public Works Department has to contend with is in getting labor, for the execution of work in Coorg depends almost entirely on imported labor, and this with the best arrangements is only available at certain seasons and for limited periods. If the Executive Engineer shows any want of temper or judgment in dealing with the workmen, they desert the works or refuse to engage. A fair start was made with the bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur which was the principal work under construction; but sickness and desertion among the work-people delayed progress.

16. There is only one telegraph station in the Province. The receipts fell owing to the reduction of the tariff of charges, but the aggregate number of messages sent, received and in transit increased by 676.

Postal receipts fell slightly, which is attributed to the removal of the Military garrison from Mercara. The District Local Post has been improved during the year, but the want of accommodation for Post Offices, and the scarcity of village messengers is still felt.

17. The total Imperial demand for the year amounted to Rs. 7,37,762 or Rs. 25,653 more than in 1881—82. The balance outstanding was Rs. 2,43,361, which added to the demand raised the total amount for collection to Rs. 9,81,123. The actual realizations amounted to Rs. 7,68,361. In this account the demand and unrealized balance are both swollen by the system by which a large part of the land

revenue for the year is paid in instalments falling due in April and May of the following year. By the end of July 1883 as much as Rs. 1,65,524 had been collected in this manner, leaving a true balance of Rs. 49,238 only. The gross receipts on account of Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 7,74,681, or Rs. 1,20,205 more than in the year before. The net receipts, after deducting charges of collection, were Rs. 6,00,844. The expenditure on net income was Rs. 4,02,762, leaving a surplus on Imperial revenue of Rs. 1,98,082, as against Rs. 76,780 in the year before. The large surplus is not due to an increase in the actual revenue of the year, but chiefly to more prompt collections of the demand, and to the recovery of a sum of Rs. 43,837 over the demand, on account of an outstanding balance due by the former abkari contractor.

The amount collected under District Funds was Rs. 29,018 or Rs. 542 more than in the last year, leaving a small balance of Rs 1,468 for collection. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 15,467, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,055 at the close of the year.

18. There were 2,798 births and 3,112 deaths registered in the year in place of 2,829 and 3,192 in the year before. The death rate is low being 17·46 per mille. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the dispensaries was in excess of that of the previous year. The mortality among in-patients was also greater by 3 per cent. The statistics generally indicate that the year was more than ordinarily unhealthy.

Vaccination shows a falling off both in the number operated on and in successful cases. But the previous year was remarkable for the great advance then made.

19. Education has made steady progress. The attendance rose from 3,233 to 3,385, the fees realized being Rs. 3,130 or Rs. 927 more than in last year. It is gratifying to observe that whereas the total number attending school, as compared with the entire population, is less than two per cent, the number of Coorgs proper under instruction amounts to 9 per cent. It is a fact that the Coorgs show a marked wish to secure education for their children.

20. Sir James D Gordon, K. C. S. I., was Chief Commissioner from 1st to 30th April 1882, when he proceeded on leave. Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., B. C. S., officiated as Chief Commissioner from 1st May to 4th December 1882, when Sir James Gordon returned from leave and resumed charge.

PART II.

I. PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

Situation and Boundaries.—The Province of Coorg occupies the summits and the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats within the degrees of north latitude 11°56′ and 12°50′ and east longitude 75°25′ and 76°14′. According to the most recent estimate of the Survey Department the area is computed at 1,583 square miles, the greatest length from north to south being 60 and from west to east 40 miles. The Province is bounded on the north by the Madras District of South Canara and by the Manjarabad Taluk of the Hassan District of Mysore; on the south by the Wynaad Taluk of the Madras District of Malabar, on the west by South Canara and Malabar, and on the east by the Hassan and Mysore Districts of the Province of Mysore. On the west, north-west and south-west the boundary runs along the foot of the fine range known as the Western Ghats which overlooks the low lands of South Canara and Malabar. On the north and east there is no natural boundary with Mysore. It is true that the Cauvery and Hemavati rivers mark the line for some distance, but elsewhere the country merges imperceptably in the general table land of Mysore. On the south the Brahmagiri range of hills forms the line of division from the Wynaad.

2. From its elevation on the crest of the Western Ghats and from its being a mountainous well wooded, and well watered country, Coorg has not been inaptly termed an Indian Tyrol with the Black-forest added. Viewed from an eminence such as Kondangi-betta (elk-hill) the whole southern portion of the country presents the appearance of one great forest broken only by the long ridge of Siddesvarabetta and Maldaro on the east near the Mysore border, by the Brahmagiri range to the south, and by the high ridge which forms the Mercara plateau to the north-west. In the extreme south-eastern portion of this forest tract there is a long stretch of dense forest which is here deciduous in character and contains valuable teak and honne trees: further inland the foliage changes to evergreen, largely intermixed with bamboo. It is the prevalence of the latter tree which has given the appellation of the "Bamboo" to the valuable tract of land 15 miles long by 13 broad, now forming in South Coorg a continuous succession of coffee estates. The virgin forest, which twenty years ago fell under the axe of the planter, has of late years been sufficiently replaced by trees of the *ficus* and *cedrela* variety which give the shade found to be needed for coffee cultivation.

3. Further north near Fraserpet where the Cauvery forms the eastern boundary, an open tract well cultivated with cereal crops extends for 4 miles along the Cauvery valley. Here the fields are hedged with the lanthana, a pretty shrub first introduced in 1863, which has unfortunately taken such a hold of the country that it overspreads most of the pasture land in this vicinity and all abandoned coffee estates elsewhere in Coorg. From this point the country rises rapidly for 14 miles to the Mercara and Somavarpet plateaus, the hill sides and valleys being richly wooded and all suitable land being planted with coffee. These high plateaus and the great range of the Western Ghats and the Brahmagiris have a general resemblance to the Nilgiris and other hill tracts of Southern India, the summits of the hills being covered with coarse grass, the deep valleys with rich evergreen forests and the mountain sides with patches of wood, which mark the streams and rivulets which they fringe. The Mercara plateau is about 3,500 feet above the sea level, and culminates on the south in the high peak of Nurokkalbetta.

4. The valley of the Sampaji Ghat, which leads from Mercara down to South Canara, and the tract to the west of Virarajendrapet, known as the "Forest," and including the upper portion of the valley of the Periyambadi Ghat, must, at one time, have been perhaps the loveliest parts of Coorg. The steep mountain sides of these ghat valleys used to rise above magnificent forests of stately trees and the luxuriance of the vegetation of all kinds was wonderful. The forest gave place in time to fine coffee estates which for some years presented a prosperous and busy scene, but owing to the surface soil having been washed away by the heavy rain-fall, the greater portion of the land under coffee is being gradually abandoned and grown over with lanthana.

5. Opposite the centre of Coorg the great range of the Western Ghats, curves outwards to the west approaching the sea within 30 miles at its nearest point. It is in the valley formed by this curve that the Cauvery rises from its sacred sources, and starts on its course across the peninsula. Although from a distance the ghat range in Coorg presents the appearance of a long unbroken chain running for 50 miles from north to south, it is found, when more nearly approached, to be actually broken up into long and high ridges running west to east; the chief among these are the Kotebetta in the north-west, with its two high peaks culminating in the grand mountain mass of Subramanya (5,626 feet above the sea), the Brahmagiribetta at the source of the Cauvery, with the ridge of the Kopati and Katikundu and Kanangandibetta forming one side of the Sampaji Ghat; the well wooded Tumbemale and Iggutapabetta; the Todiandamol (5,729 feet above the sea) and the Somamale. In the extreme south-west is the Marrenad range with the great lateral ridge of the Brahmagiris (4,500 feet above the sea) which forms as already stated the southern boundary of the Province.

6. The Yelsavirshime Taluk on the north, which runs like a finger eastward into Mysore from the Somavarpet plateau, is a more open country of low wooded hills, grassy downs and considerable expanses of cultivation: the prominent peak of Malambi (4,488 feet above the sea) is the highest hill in this part of Coorg.

7. The geological formation of the mountains of Coorg belongs to metamorphic class of rocks, chiefly granite syenite and mica schist. The weathering of these rocks under the influence of rain, wind and sun, has produced a deep surface soil of great fertility, which is annually renewed by the decomposition of the virgin forest. In the coffee district it is nearly black in hue from the burning of the forest and the fallen leaves of the bamboo during countless ages.

8. In the greater part of Coorg the valleys are so narrow that they leave little or no space for cultivation, but wherever practicable their bottoms have been formed into flats and terraces for rice cultivation. The finest sheets of such cultivation are to be found at Kadanur and Bittangala near Virarajendrapet, and in the Lakshmantirtha valley near Hudikeri and Devanur. The plentiful rain-fall and the number of small rivulets rising in the wooded ravines make rice cultivation independent of the artificial irrigation, which is necessary elsewhere.

9. *Forests.*—The forests of Coorg are divided naturally into deciduous and evergreen. The deciduous belt lies within 10 to 12 miles of the eastern boundary; while the finest evergreen trees are met with on the south-western slopes and in the valleys of the Western Ghats. The most valuable tree in the deciduous forest is the teak: the best are found in the Reserved Forest of Nalkeri in the Kiggatnad Taluk, forty square miles in extent; here the trees are felled by Government agency and forwarded for sale to Hunsur in the Mysore Province. Mixed with teak are other trees the most important being the Matti (*Terminalia coriacea*) Nandi (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*,) Honne (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Bité (*Dalbergia latifolia*) all of which are in demand for building purposes. The Reserved Forests of Dubare, Maldare, Devamachi, Anekadu, Hatar, Malambi and Yedavanad, which lie to the north of Nalkeri 60·36 square miles in extent, contain also similar woods, but of less size and value. In these forests and in forests assigned to villages in north-east Coorg are found the valuable sandal trees which are estimated to number 140,794, and from which a revenue of Rs. 77,390 was derived last year. The evergreen forests on the Western Ghats contain Poon (*Calophillum augustifolium*), Ebony, iron wood (*Mesuaferrea*)

Cedar (*Cedrela toona*) and Sampige (*Michelia champeka*). These forests, owing to their inaccessibility, are at present but little worked. In many of them the right of cultivating or collecting cardamoms is leased out to certain Coorgs. These leases bring in a revenue of Rs. 21,505 and the plants are grown under shade without material injury to the virgin forest. Bamboos are cut in the valley of the Cauvery and fine clumps of the larger variety are met with in the extreme south of Coorg about Kutta and at the foot of the Sampaji Ghat. The total area of forest reserved by Government is 233 square miles. The forest revenue amounted last year to Rs. 1,41,987 being Rs. 54,734 more than in the previous year. The jamma ryots have banés (uplands) attached to the rice fields to supply them with wood and for pasturage. The ryots of North Coorg, who have not the same privileges, have village forests assigned for their use. There are besides 799 Devarakadus (sacred forests) which have been carefully preserved, and which while they serve to maintain springs of water throughout the year add much to the beauty of the landscape.

10. The great river of Coorg is the Cauvery, which, rising on the Western Ghats at the hill of Brahmagiri, flows southward through the Padinalknad Taluk, then eastward through Yedenalknad, and taking a bend at Siddapur turns northward as far as Ramaswamikanave, where it bends again to the east. It is spanned at Fraserpet by a fine bridge of seven arches and another is being constructed over it at Siddapur. Its chief tributaries are the Suvarnavati or Hatti and Madapurhole, the Muttarmudi and Kadamur which join it in Coorg, and the Lakshmantirtha in South Coorg, and the Hemavati in North Coorg which flow eastward and join it in Mysore

11. The next river of importance is the Lakshmantirtha which rises in the Brahmagiri, flows through the Kiggatnad Taluk eastward into Mysore. The Hemavati, another tributary of the Cauvery, divides a small portion of Coorg in north-east from Manjarabad in the Mysore territory. The Barapole, which rises in the Yedenalknad Taluk, flows westward down a precipitous gorge into the Malabar country, where it is known as the Iriti. During the prevalence of the monsoon the rivers are generally full and are crossed by ferry boats. After the monsoon they fall rapidly and during the hot weather are fordable to travellers on foot. They are not navigable and have been as yet but little used for artificial irrigation.

12. *Climate.*—The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. At Mercara, 3,809 feet above the sea, the rain-fall during the last five years has averaged 139·80 inches in the year. In May, the hottest month, the thermometer has never been known to exceed 86° and the mean temperature in that month is 72°. In September, which is the coldest month, the mean temperature is 64°. The average temperature throughout the year is 66° 6′. The hot season commences in February, continues till the close of May, and is succeeded by the rainy season, when the south-west monsoon sets in, and prevails from June to September. The climate in spite of its excessive humidity is on the whole salubrious except in the valleys where fever greatly prevails.

13. Rice is the staple produce of Coorg and it may be said to be the only cereal crop in Coorg Proper. The species cultivated throughout the country and in large use is the large grained "Dodbhatta" which is also exported. A finer and more agreeable variety is the small grained "Sanbhatta" and a red variety the "Kesvi". The cultivation of cardamoms is to a great number of Coorgs next in importance to that of rice, and a fine cardamom jungle is regarded as a mine of wealth on account of the high price which this spice fetches. Coffee is also extensively produced; for there are but few Europeans and Natives in Coorg who are not interested in its cultivation. The plantain (*Musa Paradisiaca*), of which there is a wild kind in the hill jungles, is common all over Coorg near native dwellings. The Coorg oranges are celebrated and in South Coorg are as abundant as the plantain. Among dry grains the chief are ragi, avare, togari, and hurali or horse-gram, which are mainly grown in the Yelsavirshime Taluk and in the open country lying along the western banks of the Cauvery. It is here also that native vegetables, coriander seed, and tobacco of an indifferent description are chiefly cultivated.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

14. The name Coorg has been anglicized from the native names "Kodagu" or "Kodumale," which the country has borne from the remotest ages, and which in their signification of "Steep mountains" accurately depict its character. Stone inscriptions of the 9th century show that the country must have formed part of the kingdom of the Cheras and there is reason to believe that its chief must have been afterwards tributary to the Hoyasala, Bellala and Vijayanagar dynasties. Ferishta, the Muhammadan historian who lived at the end of the 16th century, incidentally mentions Coorg as being ruled by its own princes. These chiefs called Nayakas exercised a rude sway over their small kombus or districts, levied taxes within their dominions which they guarded by stockades and ditches, and to assert and maintain their self-constituted importance, engaged in frequent petty wars amongst themselves. Towards the close of the 16th century, according to local tradition, a man named Viraraj, said to be a scion of the family which reigned at Ikkeri, known as Pallegars of Keladi or Bednur, came to Coorg and settled in Halerinad. The era was peculiarly favorable to the growth of a new dynasty, for the battle of Telicotta fought in 1564 had recently paralyzed the power of the house of Vijayanagar and the Pallegars throughout Southern India were gradually assuming independence. At first Viraraj acted the part of a Lingayat priest and as such gained a considerable influence over the people of the surrounding Nads. Gradually feeling his way, he imposed upon his followers a regular tax in money in lieu of voluntary offerings. His next step was to call upon the people in alternate parties to guard his dwelling on the Haleri farm. These watchmen were called "Chandigara," a name ever afterwards retained for the Coorg Raja's troops. Having openly declared himself and being acknowledged by his adherents, ruler of Haleri and of the surrounding Nads, he reduced the minor Nayakas to submission with the condition that they should receive three-fourths of the revenue and pay one-fourth to himself. His increasing power soon overcame their resistance and the whole country gradually became subject to the Haleri Samasthan as the new dynasty was termed, a designation which it continued to bear down to the dethronement of the last Raja in 1834. Viraraj was succeeded by Appajiraj, and the latter by Mudduraj 1633—1687, who removed the capital from Haleri to Mercara. Dod Virappa, the next prince, engaged in a bloody but eventually successful war with the Raja of Mysore, and considerably enlarged the limits of his principality. Chik Virappa, his grandson, succeeded in 1734 and reigned till 1766. The closing years of his reign witnessed the rise of Hyder Ali of Mysore who attempted an invasion of Coorg in 1765, but failed. Hyder, however, well aware of the advantages which the possession of Coorg afforded him as commanding the approach to Mysore from the west, did not relinquish his efforts in that direction, and in 1773 aided by treachery and dissension in the reigning house, he succeeded in reaching the capital, took the Raja Devappa captive, who eventually died in prison at Seringapatam, and imposed a tribute of Rs. 24,000 per annum on his rival and successor Linga Raj. In 1780, Hyder, with the object of completing his conquest, placed a Musalman garrison in Mercara; but, owing to the nature of the country, the subjection of the mass of the people was an impossibility and the Musalman garrison was driven out in 1782. Tippu Sultan who had succeeded Hyder, entered Coorg in 1785, and this fierce tyrant evidently convinced that Coorg could not be subjected except through its depopulation, actually deported Coorgs and their families to the number of 85,000 souls to Seringapatam, and gave the whole country in jahagir to Musalman landlords whom he enjoined "as an imperious duty" to search for and slay the surviving inhabitants. It was reserved for a prince of the royal house to rescue the Coorgs, from the effects of this sentence of extermination. Virarajendra, one of the few survivors of the royal family, whom Tippu Sultan had imprisoned at Periyapatna made his escape in December 1788, and not without perilous adventure, reached Coorg. The Coorgs accepted his advent as the signal of their deliverance. Rallying round him they expelled the Musalmans from the country in an incredibly short space of time, and even invaded Mysore. Tippu whose attention was distracted by a revolt of the Malayalam

Rajas as well as by the English, now found himself unable to re-conquer the country, and lost one by one his strongholds at Mercara, Kusalnagar, (Fraserpet) Beppunad and Bhagamandala. Virarajendra's patriotic bravery now attracted the attention of the Madras and Bombay Governments who were planning the invasion of Mysore subsequently carried out under Lord Cornwallis, and who saw in the Raja of Coorg a natural ally against Tippu. In 1790 a formal treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between the British Government and Virarajendra. This connection was advantageous to both parties, for the British troops were largely indebted to Coorg for supplies of grain and facilities of communication, while the Raja's independence was carefully guarded in the treaty concluded at Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis in 1792. During the operations against Tippu in 1799, which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam, Virarajendra continued the firm ally of the British, and the army before Seringapatam, at one time derived its entire subsistence from the supplies furnished by him. From 1799 to 1834 the history of Coorg merely consists in family intrigues, assassinations and massacres, which the occasional intervention of the British Resident at Mysore failed to check. Virarajendra, the bravest of a brave people, after passing through a period of insanity, during which he committed numerous acts of cruelty, died in 1809, and after some dissension, was succeeded by his brother Lingaraj, a prince who, without the talents of his predecessor, possessed more than his ferocity. Dying in 1820, he was succeeded by Chikvirarajendra whose atrocities reached such a pitch that they attracted the notice of the British Government in spite of the Raja's sedulous efforts to maintain a veil of secrecy over every thing that transpired in his dominions. In 1832 he put to death under circumstances of great cruelty the two daughters of Dod Virarajendra. The efforts of Mr. Casamajor, the Resident at Mysore, to arrive at some understanding with the Raja having proved fruitless, Lord W. Bentinck, the then Governor General, issued in 1834 a proclamation in which, after referring in impressive terms to the Raja's neglect of his obligations to the East India Company and his oppression of his subjects, he intimated that a British army would forthwith invade Coorg. The invading force numbered six thousand men divided into four columns, which marched almost simultaneously from Bangaloro, Bellary and Cannanore. The northern column from Bellary was repulsed at a strong defensive post held by the Coorgs and eventually obliged to retreat, and the western auxiliary column was not more successful, but the eastern and western columns penetrated to Mercara, and effected the thorough subjugation of the country. The Raja surrendered himself to Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, who accompanied the eastern column, and in May 1834 the latter officer issued a formal proclamation from Mercara notifying that, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the inhabitants, Coorg was transferred to the government of the Company, but the civil and religious usages of the Coorgs would be respected. The Ex-Raja, after being confined successively at Vellore and afterwards at Benares, obtained leave from Lord Dalhousie to visit England where he died. Since the subjugation of the country, the Coorgs have been uniformly happy and contented, while their material prosperity is attested by a large increase of population. They have never manifested any inclination towards a return to native rule, a circumstance which is partially due to the fact that their Rajas were Lingayits and not natives of Coorg.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

15. On the assumption of the Government of Coorg by the British, the country was, for the sake of convenience and in order to maintain its individuality, attached to the British Administration of the adjoining country of Mysore. An officer with the title of Superintendent of Coorg was appointed to be the chief local authority, and was invested with civil, criminal and revenue powers. Afterwards two Assistant Superintendents were appointed, one a European officer, the other a Coorg. Over each Taluk or Tesil an officer was appointed with the title of Subedar as the chief revenue and executive official, and for the two largest towns, officers were appointed with the title of Town Subedars. Under the Taluk Subedars were their Deputies in charge of each Nad or Hobli with the title of Parpattegar. Civil, criminal and judicial powers were conferred on the Subedars and on certain selected Parpattegars. In judicial matters the Coorg courts were subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, who at first also heard criminal appeals from the sentences of magistrates; but later on the Commissioner of the Asitagram Division in Mysore was made Sessions Judge of Coorg. When the administration of Mysore

was made over to the Maharaja at the end of 1880—81, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg became Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, in subordination as before to the Government of India. The title of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent was changed to that of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner and some change was made in their powers and duties. The Commissioner is now the chief local authority and exercises criminal and civil powers as Sessions and District Judge, and revenue powers within limits corresponding to those of a Collector in the Madras Presidency. He is assisted by two Assistant Commissioners, one a European officer, the other a Coorg. The first acts as the District Magistrate and has supervision over the Police, and the other presides over a Civil Court and is in charge of the Treasury. Appeals from the sentences and decrees of the Commissioner lie at present to the Chief Judge of Mysore in his capacity of Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. In revenue matters appeals are made direct to the Chief Commissioner from the orders of the Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner also discharges the functions of Inspector General of Prisons and Police, Director of Public Instruction and Conservator of Forests. The Assistant to the Resident is his Secretary for Coorg. There are 17 Civil Courts in Coorg at present of three grades as follows:—

(1) Eight Courts presided over by Subedars and seven presided over by selected Parpattegars. These classes of officers have jurisdiction up to Rs. 300 and Rs. 50 respectively.

(2) One Court of the Assistant Commissioner having jurisdiction from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,000, and power to hear appeals from the decisions of Subedars and Parpattegars.

(3) One Court of the Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction and power to hear appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Commissioner. The number of criminal tribunals is 24 consisting of the Court of the Sessions Judge, presided over by the Commissioner, the Courts of the District Magistrate and First Class Magistrate, presided over by the Assistant Commissioners. Two Courts of Second Class and nineteen of Third Class Magistrates presided over by the 8 Subedars and by Parpattegars.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

16. The land tenure of the country may be described as ryotvari, for the peasants hold their separate holdings direct from the State, and new holdings are formed out of the waste by grant from the State.

17. The whole country has from very ancient times been divided into Nads or Cantons which again are sub-divided into grama or townships. These townships contain much hill and forest land and a varying number of the small valleys in which rice cultivation is carried on. The houses of the ryots and their dependents are found scattered about not far off their individual holdings of rice fields. These rice lands are divided into small ring-fence holdings known as wargas. The warga seems to have been, in origin, an allotment of land considered suitable as the holding of a single household. As, however, it was the custom in Coorg for families or households to hold together for many generations without division or separation of property, some large families held jointly several wargas, and again single wargas were held by families containing many share holders. The waste and forest lands of the townships belong to the State, but many wargas have blocks of waste or forest land attached to them which are known as *Bané* and *Barike* lands, and in many other cases a township or a collection of wargas has a block of forest assigned to it which is known as its *Urudve* or village forest. Other blocks of forest known as *Devarakadu* are attached as sacred groves to temples or holy places. By ancient custom the sandalwood tree is State property even when it grows in private lands. The full or normal standard of assessment existing in Coorg Proper for the wargas or holdings of rice land is the payment (excluding cesses) of Rs. 10 for an area calculated to yield 100 measures of paddy: these measures are known as bhattis, and land valued at 100 of them is estimated to be equal in extent on an average to nearly 3 acres. When this rate of assessment was originally devised, a bhatti of paddy was said to be worth one rupee, and the assessment was, therefore, in theory a tenth, but in practice it was far higher as the assumed was much in excess of the actual average produce.

Takka = leading man - Three ... considered assault in each Nad - (Vide 2 yrs-Sl. 4,
Mambagam = farms (below para. 33)

Lands which are held at this rate of assessment, which is the full rate, are known as "*Sagu*" lands. The holders of these lands belonged originally to inferior castes not considered capable of carrying arms in the service of the Rajas. They were, however, subject to demands for labor and services of other kinds from which they could purchase exemption by paying at the rate of Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 10 per 100 bhattis. Most of them were paying the higher rate at annexation, but the rate was then reduced in all cases to Rs. 10 and the services abolished. By old custom they can claim remission of assessment for those fields of their farms which they are unable to cultivate. But less than one-third of the rice lands are held on "*Sagu*" tenure; the great bulk consists of the *Jamma* lands held by the proper Coorgs and by a few favored individuals of other castes. These *Jamma* holdings are held on sannads or title deeds granted by the Rulers of the country, in consideration of the performance of services of a military character and the payment of Rs. 5 per 100 bhattis or, in other words, half of the full rate of assessment. The *Jamma* ryots still furnish the guards needed for the escort of prisoner and treasure, and maintain order at fairs. By old custom and by rule not yet repealed, the Coorgs are prohibited from alienating land held on this *jamma* tenure by sale, lease or mortgage. Such lands are, however, now sometimes transferred in defiance of rule, and in that case the full rate of assessment is imposed On obtaining a grant of land on the *jamma* tenure, the *Yejman* (head of the family) has to pay a donation of Rs. 10, known a "*Nazarkanike*", realizable in three yearly instalments, and a fee of one rupee termed the "*Ghatti jama*" payable on taking possession of the land. This is done by a handful of the soil being handed to him by the Commissioner with the sannad and whenever he resigns the land he lays down a handful of the soil and returns the sannad. By old custom a *jamma* ryot must not sublet his *Jamma* land: this rule has, however, been modified by an order permitting him to sublet up to one fourth of his *jamma* holding; but providing that if he sublets he cannot claim to take up a new warga on *jamma* tenure. By old custom still in force only a whole warga can be taken up on *jamma* tenure; a Coorg who takes up a single field or part of a warga has to pay the full or *sagu* rate of assessment. Remission of assessment cannot be claimed as of right for *jamma* land left waste on yielding no crop. Both *sagu* and *jamma* ryots are required to pay further a small local cess known as *dhuli kana*, (husk-tax) which forms from ancient times part of the tax on the land, and comes on an average to annas 4 pies 3 per acre. It yielded last year Rs. 18,685. No other cesses are levied on the land either for public purposes or for the pay of village officials; but the ryots in common with other residents pay a light house tax which is now credited to District Fund.

18. The *banés* or blocks of forest land, which, as before mentioned, are attached to many of the holdings of rice fields, were intended originally to supply the holders with wood and pasture and were held free of tax. In late years many of these *banés* have been turned by the holders more or less completely into coffee plantations, and some have been sold to European and Native coffee planters. Many orders have been passed with a view to restrict or limit this use or abuse of the *banés*. Coffee cultivation in excess of ten acres within a *bané* has been declared to be liable to tax, and land alienated has been fully assessed. In the Yelsavirshime Taluk and in the Nanjarajpatna and Ramaswamikanave sub-divisions of the Nanjarajepatna Taluk, which are tracts not inhabited by true Coorgs and at some time attached to Mysore, the holdings resemble in character the wargas of Coorg Proper and are equally ryotwari in tenure; but they contain as much dry crop land as rice land, and the system of land account is somewhat different, being kept in *khandis* and *kolagas*, measures of grain, referring not to the yield but to the supposed quantity of seed-corn required for the holding. The cash assessment of each field or holding is of old standing, and is said to have been originally based on a high estimate of the value of one-sixth produce. There are no *jamma* ryots in these tracts, and the village police duties are discharged by the village servants as in other parts of India. The ryots do not here hold banés, but in most townships blocks of forest have been allotted to meet the ryots' requirements in the way of wood and grazing. Beside the *jamma* and *sagu* lands there are some holdings granted in *jahagir* or revenue free, and others known as *umbli* which are held at from one to three rupees per hundred bhattis: in other words at from one to three-tenths of the full assessment. These grants were made originally for services rendered to the State or as endowments of temples. Another kind of grant

known as *jodi* consists of land granted at half rates of assessment to temples as endowment, or to village officials in lieu of pay.

19. With the concurrence of the ryots an educational cess on ploughs is levied since the year 1872—73 at the rate of 4 annas on a *jamma* ryots' and 3 annas on a *sagu* ryots' plough. It yielded last year Rs. 5,687.

20. Land required for coffee plantations was formerly granted out of the waste free of tax on condition of the payment of a *halat* or export duty on the produce This system was abolished under the orders of Government in 1863—64 and a fixed cash assessment substituted. The planters hold title deeds, which give them power of redemption by payment of assessment for twenty years, but in not one single case has the privilege been claimed. Applications for land for plantations are now disposed of under the Waste Land Rules, according to which land after being surveyed is put up to auction at an upset price consisting of a rate to meet the cost of survey. of Rs. 2 per acre and of the valuation of the timber which is prepared by the Forest Department. No assessment is payable for the first four years, and only one rupee from the 5th to the 12th year, when the full coffee land rate assessment of Rs. 2 per acre becomes payable. Unculturable grass land may be excused from assessment up to a limit of one-fourth of the area of the grant. If in excess of this limit it is assessed at 1 rupee per acre. One result of the substitution of the cash acreage assessment for the *halat* duty was that the coffee planted in *bânes*, often of considerable extent, and in backyards (plots attached to houses) has escaped all assessment.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

21. In or about the year A. D. 1806 a kind of land settlement was made by Raja Virarajendra, the holdings of arable land were recorded and assessed, and the waste and forest lands, whether attached to holdings or temples, or simple State property, were more or less roughly demarcated and recorded. The nature of the assessment imposed has already been described ; it was probably only a modification of a previously existing settlement. The *shist* records prepared by the Raja have been carefully preserved ever since, and the settlement having been accepted by the British Government at annexation has not since been interfered with and is still in force. The demand is of course to a small extent modified annually by the assessment at the established rates of new land brought into cultivation, and by the remission of demand on fields relinquished, if any. These changes are recorded in the annual jamaband papers.

22. A survey of the whole of the coffee lands held under the Waste Land Rules was commenced in 1862 and completed in 1879 by the Madras Revenue Survey Department. A small establishment of 4 Surveyors is still maintained to make surveys of lands newly taken up or portions of estates which have to be abandoned. A Topographical survey of the Province was also undertaken in connection with the survey of coffee estates and has lately been completed. It shows all the administrative divisions down to the boundaries of the "*Grama*" or townships ; also the boundaries of the surveyed forests and coffee estates, and the natural features of the country. By this survey the present total area of Coorg is shown to be 1,583 square miles. A survey for geographical purposes had been previously made by Lieutenant Connor in 1815—17 which gave the total area at 2,165 square miles, but Coorg then included certain Taluks below the ghats which at annexation were transferred to the Madras District of South Canara.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

23. The Province is divided for administrative purposes into six Taluks, each of which is in the charge of a Subedar, who is a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and has also civil and revenue powers within certain limits. The Taluks are again sub-divided into 24 Nads containing on an average 67 square miles each. In North Coorg the Nads, or as they are there called Hoblis, are much smaller and more thickly populated, while on the western frontiers the country is mountainous and covered with jungle. There is a Parpattegar in charge of each Nad or Hobli ; he has limited jurisdiction in revenue matters, but only those specially qualified have subordinate magisterial powers, or can decide civil suits involving small amounts.

24. *Towns.*—The only towns of any importance are Mercara, the capital of Coorg, of which the native town is known as Mahadeopet, and Virarajendrapet, the chief town in South Coorg. Fraserpet is a town of smaller size situated on the eastern frontier. Somavarpet and Kodlipet in North Coorg are places of some trade, and have also Municipalities. The largest weekly markets are held at Gonikoppal, Ammatti and Siddapur in South Coorg, and at Suntikoppa and Sanivarsante in North Coorg.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

25. A general census of the population of Coorg, the second of its kind that has ever been attempted, was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881. It was preceded by a preliminary enumeration, commencing on the 3rd January 1881 and ending on or about the middle of the following month; the results were on the whole satisfactory. No serious difficulty was experienced, and the enumeration was made with as much accuracy as could be expected in a hilly country covered with forests and where the dwelling houses are very isolated. The work of abstraction and tabulation, which commenced on the 7th March 1881, was brought to a close and the report written by the 10th August 1881.

26. The population as ascertained by this census and contrasted with the results of the Census of 1871 is exhibited below:—

	1881.	1871.
Male	100,439	94,454
Female	77,863	73,858
	178,302	168,312

This shows an increase of population in the decade by 9,990 or 6 per cent, which is about the rate of increase for the same period for the whole of India. But the rate of increase shown would no doubt have been greater in Coorg had the census been taken, as on the previous occasion, in the month of November, before the departure of the temporarily entertained gangs of foreign coolies, who are employed during the coffee packing season. The papers of the previous census contain no details from which the number of such coolies then enumerated can be estimated, and it is not, therefore, possible to calculate the true rate of increase. From climate and other reasons the growth of population due to excess of births over deaths is likely to be slow, but the coffee industry and the general increase of trade gradually attract a considerable number of settlers from other Districts, and from Malabar in particular.

27. An increase was perceptible in all the Taluks of the Province, Padinalknad and Yelsavirshime excepted, where there was a falling off of 4,131 and 2,418 respectively. It is well known that while Yedenalknad, the Taluk which showed the greatest increase, has lately become the rising centre of the coffee industry, many estates in Padinalknad were abandoned during the decade. The decrease in Yelsavirshime is probably connected with the loss of population in Mysore occasioned by the late famine; in Captain LeHardy's Coorg Report for the year 1834, it is stated that a large part of the land of this Taluk was held by ryots of unsettled habits who were emigrants from Mysore: many of these families have probably returned to their old homes in Mysore to occupy holdings left vacant by the disappearance of the old occupiers. After the last famine in the North-West Provinces, a similar return of settlers in the sub-montane Districts to their old homes in the highly cultivated districts of the Gangetic valley was observed. The increase in Kiggatnad must be due partly to the establishment of coffee plantations in the north of the Taluk and partly to the fact that a certain number of Coorgs have lately migrated to the south to find freer quarters than the tracts thickly sprinkled with coffee plantations now afford them.

Padinalknad, which stands second among the Taluks in extent, was found to have a population of only 70·59 to the square mile, and to be the most sparsely inhabited: whereas Yelsavirshime, which is the smallest, had a density of 180·70 and is the most thickly populated, Yedenalknad excepted.

28. The area of the Province, according to the recent Topographical survey, is 1,582·81 square miles, the density of population is therefore 112·64 per square mile. In 1871 the area was computed to be 2,000 square miles and the population of that year calculated thereon gave 84·20 per mile, but calculated on the true area it was 107 per square mile.

29. The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars of area, population, its increase and decrease and density for each taluk, according to the last census and that of 1871, adopting the correct area in both instances :—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1881.	Density per square mile.	Population of 1871.	Density per square mile.	Increase and Decrease of Population.
1. Kiggatnad	410·45	31230	76·08	27,738	67·58	+ 3,492
2. Padinalknad	399·00	28,219	70·56	32,350	80·89	— 4,131
3. Nanjarajpatna	263·89	26,984	102·25	26,159	99·12	+ 825
4. Mercara	216·30	34,088	157·59	32,132	148·55	+ 1,956
5 Yedenalknad	201·45	41,370	205·36	31,104	154·43	+ 10,266
6. Yelsavirshimo	90·82	16,411	180·70	18,829	207·32	— 2,418
Total.....	1,582·81	178,302	112·64	168,312	106·33	+ 9,990

30. The number of towns and villages was found to be 503, the number of inhabited houses 22,357 and of uninhabited 3,233; the number of towns and villages to the square mile was therefore ·31; of houses 16·16 and of persons per occupied house 7·97. It may be observed here that only one place in Coorg deserved to be called a town by the rule of classification requiring a population of over 5,000.

31. The civil condition was returned as follows :—

	Males.		Females.	
Single	54,118		30,969	
Married	41,231		31,926	
Widowed	5,090		14,968	
	100,439	+	77,863	= 178,302

There were 30,986 males and 28,911 females below 14 years of age; the percentage of boys and girls to the entire population was, therefore, 17 and 16 respectively. Among adults the numbers were males 69,453 and females 48,952, which give percentages of 39 and 28 respectively. In the census of 1871, the proportions per cent of adults and children of each sex were, men 38, boys 17, women 28, and girls 16, which are almost identical; but in the previous census, the period dividing the children from adults was 12 years. The great difference in numbers between male and female adults is no doubt due to the fact that even the resident servants and laborers on the coffee estates are ordinarily foreigners who, if married, have not got their families with them. According to the returns 5,023 persons had reached the age of 50 years, and 4,267 were 60 and upwards. These figures give old age percentages of 2·82 and 2·40 per cent on the entire population.

32. The great bulk of the population were returned as born in Coorg, Mysore and Madras in the proportions given below :—

Coorg	103,437
Mysore Districts	48,688
Madras Districts	24,895

The balance born in other parts of the world numbered only 1,282.

33. The occupations of the people may be divided into five general classes, *viz.*, the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural and the industrial. Persons of no special occupation are included under a separate head. The following table contrasts as far as possible, the figures returned with those obtained in 1871, the laborers under each head being shown separately :—

	1881.				1871.		Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage to entire Population	Total.	Percentage to entire Population.	
Professional ...	2,756	60	2,816	1·58	2 867	1·70	
Domestic ...	2,102	12,035	14,137	7·92	3,319	1·97	
Commercial ...	4,449	1,113	5,562	3·12	1,555	·92	
Agricultural ...	21,409	12,548	33,957	19·04	21,248	12·63	
Industrial ...	6,842	708	7,550	4·24	6,671	3·96	Male and female are not shown separately in the Report of 1871.
Persons of no specified occupation ...	23,264	26,929	50,193	28·15	87,952	52·26	
Laborers. Agricultural laborers...	13,951	11,151	25,102	Not shown separately.			
Laborers. Coffee estate laborers...	17,784	9,109	26,893				
Laborers. Herdsmen ...	2,215	206	2,421				
Laborers. General laborers under industrial ...	5,667	4,004	9,671				
Total Laborers.....	39,617	21,470	64,087	35 95	44,700	26·56	

It is of no use to remark on small variations in the above comparative table, for they may be due merely to the difference of interpretation of the rules of classification. The closer inquiry as to the position of women in houses at this census has shown that a large number reside as servants, and this has raised the number of the domestic class in the table of occupations. The commercial class is shown as having increased by almost 3½ times, which may be attributed partly to the advance made in trade, and partly to more accurate classification. Of the 33,957 agriculturists, 10,964, among whom are included 239 coffee planters, are stated to have an interest in the land as distinguished from mere dependants; of the remainder 275 were returned as superintendents and clerks on coffee estates, and 22,718 as dependants of the *Arambagaru* or farmers. The proportion of the agriculturist having a direct interest in the soil, to the entire population was therefore no more than 6 per cent. The agricultural population as a whole however is shown to have increased by nearly 7 per cent during the decade. The decrease in the number of persons returned as of no specified occupation shows that the inquiry as to employments has been more careful in this census.

34. Though education in Coorg is still in a backward state as compared with some other countries, an improvement is noticeable when the last results are compared with those of the census of 1871, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Sex.	1881.				1871.		Remarks.
	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	Total.	Percentage on male and female population respectively.	Number able to read and write and under instruction.	Percentage on male and female population respectively.	
Male ...	8,839	4,268	13,107	13·00	8,142	8·62	The number under instruction was not shown separately in the Census Report of 1878.
Female ...	356	431	787	1·02	290	·40	
Total...	9,195	4,699	13,894	*7·80	8,432	* 5·00	* Percentage on the entire population.

It is remarkable that among the females the number under instruction was larger than the number able to read and write, an indication that some increased interest in female education has recently arisen.

35. There were only 417 persons returned as afflicted with one or other of the infirmities of blindness, deafness, dumbness, idiocy, lunacy or leprosy; this gives a percentage of ·20 only to the entire population.

36. The number of Europeans was returned at 172 males and 65 females against 126 males and 55 females in 1871. The coffee industry is the attraction which has brought to Coorg the great bulk of its European population.

37. The population of Mercara or Mahadeopet, the only place in Coorg having more than 5,000 inhabitants, was returned as 8,383 or 4,800 males and 3,583 females. The increase since the census of 1871 was 237 only. The area of the town site was 1,792 acres; and the density of the population 4·67 persons to the acre.

TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

38. The number of persons belonging to each of the principal divisions of castes is given below and contrasted with the figures of the previous census:—

	1881.	1871.
Brahmans	.. 2,445	3,270
Rajputs	.. 480	255
Coorgs	.. 26,558	26,089
Amma Coorgs	.. 475	300
Other castes of good social position, Hindu	.. 56,801	
Inferior castes and tribes ..	.. 21,100	124,562
Non-Hindu or aboriginal castes and tribes	.. 54,630	
Muhammadans	.. 12,541	11,304
Jains	.. 99	112
Parsis	.. 21	10
Europeans	.. 228	181
Eurasians	.. 287	229
Native Christians . ..	.. 2,637	2,000
	178,302	168,312

The contrast suggests that in some cases there must have been errors of classification at the previous or present census, or at both. The Coorgs show a very small increase. The Amma Coorgs, a small class, are made to have increased greatly: these men, unlike the other Coorgs, abstain from spirituous liquors and are vegetarians. They hold much the same place among the Coorgs as Brahmans among other Hindus. All the other castes show more or less increase except Brahmans and Jains who are not indigenous to the country and find little to tempt them to stay in it as the Coorgs object to Brahmanical influence. It will be seen that the Coorgs and Holiyas, which are the most important indigenous tribes, and have stood towards each other for centuries in the relation of master and slave, together form a comparatively small portion of the whole population. The other tribes now settled in Coorg have immigrated from Mysore, Malabar, Wynad and other places and greatly outnumber the aboriginal Coorgs.

39. The distribution of population according to the main divisions of religion contrasted with the results of the census of 1871 was as follows:—

		1881.		1871.
Hindus ..		162,489		154,476
Muhammadans ..		12,541		11,301
Jains ..		99		112
Parsis ..		21		10
Christians—				
Roman Catholics..	2,508		2,039	
Protestants of all denominations..	644		371	
		3,152		2,410
		178,302		168,312

A number of Roman Catholics settled at Virarajendrapet in the times of the Rajas about 100 years ago: they had been driven out of Mysore by the persecutions of Tippu.

40. The official language in Coorg is Kannada or Canarese and is spoken by more than half of the population. The following extracts from the Gazetteer of Coorg gives an interesting description of the Coorg language:—

* * * * "But this small mountain clan of Coorgs with their former slaves, the Holeyas, have a language of their own, called Kodagu. It appears to be a dialect of Kannada bearing a close relation to the older forms of the language. 'On the whole, it seems safest to regard it,'says Dr. Caldwell' as standing about midway between old Canarese and Tulu.' The old Coorg chants (palame) have been written for ages past with Kannada letters".

"A Coorg grammar was, for the first time, published in 1867, by Major Cole, then Superintendent of Coorg, and some specimens of Coorg songs, with an epitome of the grammar, were published by the Rev. A. Graetor of Mangalore in 1870. The Kodagu language, according to Mr. Richter, is a convenient medium for conversation; by its contracted rounded forms with abrupt terminations in half vowels, it does not require a great exertion of the organs of speech, and admits of chewing betel and retaining the precious juice whilst the flow of conversation is uninterruptedly carried on. Indeed a beginner should practise the pronunciation with his mouth half full of water, till he can speak without spilling any. Though it has not the force and expressiveness of the Canarese, it glides more readily over the lips. It is rich in words, and forms, and, as the Coorg chants attest, admirably suited for expressing easy flowing poetry of a humorous or solemn strain."

* * * * *

The other languages current are Malayalam, Tulu, Hindustani, Telugu, Mahratti and Konkani.

41. The cost of taking the census was Rs. 2,587—6—3. The census of 1871 cost Rs. 1,905—13—6 or Rs. 881—8—9 less.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

42. Nil.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

43. Nil.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

44. *Demarcation and Survey.*—The work done by the small establishment during the past year consisted of the survey and demarcation connected with 69 applications for waste lands and with various blocks of concealed and unauthorized cultivation, of an area of 1,066·67 acres. In addition to this the surveys of five devarkadus (sacred forests) area 1,171·22 acres, and of 74 blocks, area 1,037·06, were finally tested. Much miscellaneous work was also performed in inspecting and refixing the boundary stones of estates for administrative purposes. Seventy-four maps of estates and devarkadus, area 2,237·89, and two maps of special surveys, were plotted. The compilation of a two inch scale map of the Kiggatnad Taluk is nearly completed, but the half inch map of the Province has not been taken in hand, pending orders regarding certain proposed territorial changes of taluks. The total survey charges for the year including those incurred in the Head Office at Madras amounted to Rs. 4,723.

SETTLEMENTS AND WASTE LANDS.

45. There has been no settlement other than the usual jamabandi proceedings, but a change was made in the instalments for collection of the revenue.

The revenue payable on rice and ragi land was collected under the former practice in five unequal instalments as noted hereunder :—

First instalment in	January	..	..	$\frac{3}{16}$ths.
Second	do	February	.. ..	$\frac{3}{16}$ths.
Third	do	March	.. ..	$\frac{4}{16}$ths.
Fourth	do	April	.. ..	$\frac{4}{16}$ths.
Fifth	do	May	.. ..	$\frac{3}{16}$ths.

Unlike the above, payment of the assessment on coffee lands and rent of cardamom plantations was not distributed over a certain period of the year; but time was allowed till the end of May for the payment of the former, and the latter was collected in January. An early cereal crop (locally known as the Vaisakha crop) is raised in 6 villages of the Surlabbimutnad of the Nanjarajpatna Taluk, and the revenue in this particular case was collected in three equal instalments, in August, September and October.

46. The Chief Commissioner considered that these rules required some modification. The month of January is admittedly too early for the collection of the first instalment on rice and ragi crops, for these crops are not generally brought into the market before February or March, although, in some instances, the ryots do contrive to dispose of their grain in January. He therefore considered that it would be more equitable to fix the time for the payment of the first instalment a month later; and that it would also be more convenient, both to the ryot and to Government, to equalize the instalments and reduce their number. There appeared to be no valid reason why the coffee assessment should not be collected in the same manner as the revenue derived from rice and ragi lands, except in the case of those planters who export to England. In regard to the early cereal crop raised in Surlabbimutnad; it was represented that this crop is not reaped till May and, owing to the monsoon following immediately afterwards, the ryots found a difficulty in disposing of it in sufficient time to enable them to pay the first instalment in August.

47. Bearing in mind these circumstances, the following revised rules for the collection of land revenue in Coorg were laid down, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject :—

(1) Assessment on rice and ragi lands will be collected in four equal instalments in the months of (1) February, (2) March, (3) April, and (4) May.

(2) Assessment on coffee lands will be similarly collected: but those planters who export to England may pay in one instalment before the 31st of May.

(3) Rent of cardamom plantations will be collected in February.

(4) Assessment on the lands on which the Vaisakha crop is raised will be collected in four equal instalments in the months of (1) September, (2) October, (3) November, and (4) December.

48. The demand for land for the cultivation of cereal crops is not great owing to the limited area left available. Two hundred and ninety-nine acres were taken up for the purpose during the year, and 196 acres were resigned, giving a net increase of 103 acres.

49. Many of the resignations were on account of the land being overrun with the lanthana shrub, which is spreading fast over all fields that may be left fallow and over the grazing lands of the Nanjarajpatna Hobli round Fraserpet. Special measures for its eradication have been proposed, but appear difficult to carry out.

50. 117·29 acres of coffee land were found on survey to be in excess of the estimated area; these with 98·26 acres of concealed coffee cultivation were brought to book.

51. No forest lands were sold during the year for coffee cultivation. No purchasers could be found for 1,195 acres, which were thrown out of the forest reserve near Tittimatti. This was due chiefly to the land being regarded by many as being situated too much to the east, and beyond the ordinary reach of the blossom showers. The diminished demand for coffee land is, however, due to the fact that nearly all land of any value was secured by the first European settlers in the Province, or is held by Natives under the very favorable bâne tenure. Moreover in consequence of the fall in the price of coffee and the heavier expenses which have to be incurred in the cultivation of old land, the enterprize has proved of late years to be less remunerative than formerly. The deterioration of the soil from the heavy wash during the monsoon has led to much land chiefly on the Sampaji and Periyambadi ghats being thrown up by their owners: 1,901 acres were thus resigned during the year, and 255 acres were resumed for default of payment of assessment. The resignation of more land in these localities is apprehended.

52. Proposals are under consideration for the survey and assessment of 483 banés (up lands attached to rice holdings), which have been unauthorizedly cultivated with coffee: their total area is roughly estimated at 13,000 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

53. Nil.

WARDS' ESTATES.

54. The number of wards, whose holdings are administered by the Commissioner, is 46. Six estates were handed over during the year to wards who attained their majority and two estates of minors were taken under charge under Act XX of 1864.

III. PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

55. With reference to the policy adopted at annexation, of governing the country in a patriarchal manner and altering the old organization as little as possible, also with reference to the peculiar usages of the Coorg people and their rude civilization, the Province was included in the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874 as one of the "Excepted Districts" to which Imperial Acts of previous date do not apply unless they are declared to be in force under Section 3. This Act was declared to be in force in Coorg by Notification dated the 22nd February 1875. The same Act enables any enactment which is in force in any part of British India, to be extended to Coorg with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. To still further facilitate the enactment of laws and rules required by the peculiar circumstances of Coorg and its advancing civilization, and to obviate the many difficulties and delays which would necessarily arise if every enactment required for the little province had to be passed at a meeting of the Legislative Council under the Indian Councils Act, the provisions of Section I of the 33rd of Victoria, Chapter 3, to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, were made applicable to Coorg from and after the 1st October 1877. The Chief Commissioner is thus empowered to prepare and submit such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary, for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. As a result of the change the following regulations have been passed :—

Regulation III of 1880, a regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg.

Regulation No. I of 1881, repealing within the limits of the Province of Coorg Madras Acts I of 1863 and I of 1873.

Regulation No. II of 1881 to amend the law relating to the courts in the Province of Coorg.

COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.

56. The Specific Relief Act, "Act I of 1877," was extended to Coorg on the 27th May 1882; the Civil Procedure Code, "Act XIV of 1882," came into force on the 1st June 1882; the Transfer of Property Act, "Act IV of 1882," and the Indian Easements Act, "Act V of 1882," came into force on the 1st July 1882. Act No XV of 1873, known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, was extended to the Province of Coorg on the 14th June 1882 and to all the Municipalities therein from the 14th February 1883. The Judicial Commissioner has truly remarked that some of the above Acts are not capable of being intelligibly translated into the vernacular language of the country, and are above the comprehension of the Coorg gentlemen who at present dispose of the great bulk of the civil judicial work of the Province.

POLICE.

57. A small force consisting of 5 Parpattegars, 3 Daffadars and 46 Constables, besides 3 Jamadars and 26 men of the Jail and Treasury guards and 5 temporary Patrolling Inspectors, was stationed in some of the large towns of the Province supplementing and assisting the jamma ryots by whom the Police duties are mainly conducted.

The force was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,973 as against Rs. 13,653 in the previous year. The decrease is due chiefly to the circumstance that the expenditure of 1881 was increased by the purchase of arms and ammunitions and the construction of certain Police buildings.

58. The number of cases reported to the Police during the year was 434, against 426 in the previous year. 199 of these were struck off on investigation, 11 were still under investigation, 186 were fully investigated and found to be true occurrences, and 38 remained undetected at the close of the year.

59. The number of cases tried and the number in which convictions were obtained were 186 and 116 respectively as against 195 and 127 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial fell from 65·12 to 62·36, and when compared with the total cases reported, the percentage is 26·72 or 2·36 less than in 1881.

60. The number of persons arrested was 409 or 106 less than in the previous year, of whom 325 were put on trial as against 333; of these 185 were convicted as against 177. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested rose from 34·36 to 45·23.

61. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 4,093 or Rs. 4,229 less than in 1881, while the value recovered was Rs. 707 against Rs. 1,436 giving the low percentage of 17·27 of the property lost.

62. On the whole the work of the year is not satisfactory. It has come to notice that the Nad Parpattegars have little detective ability and are ignorant of Police duties generally. The much needed reorganization of the force was however sanctioned at the close of the year under review, and it is hoped that more satisfactory results will ensue.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

63. There was no change in the number or constitution of the criminal courts of the Province during 1882; the total charges of the courts, civil and criminal, which amounted to Rs. 55,762, exceeded those of 1881 by Rs. 768. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 11,488 in the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 65,966 as against Rs. 53,478 in the previous year. The increase in the cost of the courts was due to the increased pay granted to some of the Subedars and Parpattegars during the year in pursuance of the general measure for equalizing the pay of native judicial officers.

64. The number of complaints and offences reported was 1,753 or 390 more than in 1881. Of these cases only 191 were struck off as groundless at first hearing, 121 were undetected; the remaining 1,441 cases having been admitted by the Magis-

trate at the first hearing are shown in the statistics as returned as true. The result of the trials seems to prove that the Magistrates admit too many cases on their files at first hearing. Of the 1,441 cases tried, 1,154 were taken up direct by the Magistrates, and in these the percentage of convictions was 40·21 only; the remaining 287 cases were sent up by the Police and in them the percentage of convictions was as high as 61·07; only 11 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 3·60 days, which is satisfactory. The number of persons brought to trial was 2,305 as against 2,000 in 1881. Convictions were obtained against 44·4 per cent as compared with 41·05 in 1881. A comparison of the heinous offences brought to trial in the year under review and the previous year shows a large increase in the number of cases: there is an increase under every head except robbery. But the result of the trials and the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge's reports show that many of the offences charged were in all probability not committed. The statistics also show a large apparent increase in the number of cases of theft and of charges of hurt, assault and insult; but from the District Magistrate's report there is reason to believe that the Police from inexperience took up as cases of theft some disputes which ought to have been referred to the civil courts, that many of the cases of hurt might have been treated as mere assault, and that an unusual number of complaints of assault or insult were frivolous and were withdrawn or dismissed for default. On the whole there seems to be no reason to think that there was any large increase of crime in the year.

65. Most of the cases under the head of special and local laws were under Act XIII of 1859; of these 365 cases were instituted as against 317 in 1881; 250 cases involving 319 persons were tried, 141 persons were discharged; and 178 were ordered to do the work contracted for.

66. As the total number of witnesses examined during the year, *viz.* 4,137, is the highest on record, it is all the more satisfactory to notice that no witness was detained beyond the second day.

67. The punishments inflicted appear to call for no remark. As required by the Government of India in letter No. 9—725, dated the 26th May 1882, new statements regarding the particulars of whipping are appended to the Report.

68. The fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 7,593—15—0. Of this Rs. 5,548—8—3 were recovered and Rs. 730—0—0 remitted on appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,315—6—9 outstanding at the close of the year.

69. During the year under review 39 appeals were filed in the lower appellate courts, and of this small number as many as 13 or 33 per cent of the convictions were reversed. The average duration of these appeals was 10 days only, which is satisfactory.

70. The criminal work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was extremely light. The regular appeals preferred during the year numbered only 6, as against 16 in 1881. Of these 5 were disposed of with an average duration of 8·15 days for each case as compared with 27 days in the previous year.

PRISONS.

71. The jail at Mercara, which is the only jail in the Province of Coorg, is but a small one, with very limited accommodation. The reconstruction of the jail, which was commenced a few years ago, was completed during the year under review, thus providing accommodation for about 120 prisoners which is considered sufficient for all ordinary times.

72. The lock-ups too have received attention during the year 1882, and Rs. 1,658 were spent in their repair, and the repairs to the cutcherries to which they are as a rule attached.

73. There were 94 prisoners remaining in the jail at the end of the previous year, and the number of prisoners actually admitted during the year was 536. In the lock-ups there were 2 remaining at the close of the year, and 465 were admitted during the year; thus altogether there were 1,097 persons confined in the prisons in

Coorg against 838 in the previous year. Out of a total of 711 under-trial prisoners 167 were convicted and as many as 527 were released.

74. The conduct of the prisoners in the Mercara Jail is reported to have been generally good, although the number of punishments for breach of jail discipline rose from 41 to 53. The number of prisoners placed in solitary confinement was 3, (1 male and 2 females,) and the number placed in solitary confinement with reduced diet was 4. In no case has reduced diet alone been used as a punishment. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted was 29 or 1 less than in the previous year.

75. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were admitted into the hospital as against 182 in 1881. The daily average of sick was 3·03 and the number of deaths 12 as compared with 3·49 and 5 deaths in 1881. The death rate is rather high; but six of the deaths were due to cholera and diarrhœa, and the persons who thus died are said to have come from a district where cholera had prevailed.

76. The total cost of prisoners rose from Rs. 10,314 to Rs. 11,151, but the cost per head of average strength fell from Rs. 116—13—4 to Rs. 109. There was a slight increase from Rs. 51—4—0 to Rs. 52—13—6 in the average expenditure per head on rations.

77. The Jail Bakery and Printing Press were maintained during the year and afforded useful employment to a certain number of convicts. The question of closing the Bakery and Press, in accordance with the principles enunciated in a resolution of the Government of India, was duly considered, but it has not yet been thought advisable to abolish them, as they meet urgent local wants which cannot be supplied satisfactorily from other places in the Province, and moreover they afford suitable employment to a few of the convicts during the monsoon months, when out-door labor is almost impossible.

The net profit of manufactures was Rs. 4,058—12—6 against Rs. 3,804—11—7 in 1881 giving Rs. 48—1—0 per head of convict sentenced to labor or Rs. 45 per head of average strength, bringing down the total cost to the State per head of average strength to Rs. 64. The sudden fall from Rs. 82—5—11, the figure given in the year previous, to Rs. 64, is accounted for by the fact that in previous years the net cost to the State was calculated for convicts only, while, according to the revised statistical forms now introduced for the first time this year, it has been calculated for the average strength of the whole jail population.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

78. The number of civil tribunals maintained in the Province during the year under review was 17 as before.

Three thousand and seventy-five cases or 236 more than in the previous year were instituted in the courts. Adding to these the 139 cases which were pending at the close of the year 1881, there were in all 3,214 suits for disposal. Of these, 3,121 were disposed of, leaving 93 pending at the close of the year. Besides these there were 496 miscellaneous cases for disposal; of these, 483 were disposed of, leaving 13 cases pending.

79. The average value of each suit was Rs. 129 as against Rs. 281 in the previous year, a decrease which is accounted for by one suit valued at Rs. 4,57,000 having been filed in 1881.

80. Of the decided cases 1,945 were uncontested and 728 were contested. Of the latter, in 559 cases judgment was given for plaintiff and in 169 for defendant Of the former as many as 1,029 were decreed *exparte* against 978 in 1881. The duration in the disposal of both contested and uncontested suits was higher than in the previous year, being 30 and 19 days respectively as against 26 and 18 in 1881. The increased duration is ascribed to the circumstance that a number of documents and intricate accounts had to be produced in two cases, and to the adjournments consequent on the unusually heavy rains which rendered the attendance of witnesses on several occasions impossible.

81. The total number of applications for execution of decrees filed during the year was 2,416 or 233 more than in 1881, and the amount realized both with and without the issue of processes was Rs. 1,05,173—3—7 against Rs. 78,300—8—9 in 1881.

82. Appeals for hearing numbered 198 against 110 in 1881: of these, 187 were disposed of and 11 were pending at the close of the year. The duration for each appeal was 22 days against 21 in the previous year. Eighty-two per cent of the appeals were contested, of which 40 per cent were confirmed, 24 per cent modified, 4 per cent reversed and 14 per cent remanded.

83. The work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was not heavy, although the number of appeals filed in that court, *viz.* 1 regular appeal and 22 second appeals show an increase of 9 appeals over that of the previous year. The number of processes issued, and the amount of execution fees collected, which rose from 16,168 to 20,006 and from Rs. 8,367 to Rs. 10,085 respectively, evidence a considerable increase in the work of the lower courts. Of this amount the maintenance of the civil judicial establishment cost Rs. 4,920, leaving a net profit of Rs. 5,165 against Rs. 3,996 in 1881.

REGISTRATION.

84. The number of documents registered during the year was 575 or only 1 less than in the previous year, but the amount of registration fees realized fell from Rs. 4,204 to Rs. 3,270. The value involved in documents registered was Rs. 3,07,615 for movable and Rs. 6,67,287 for immovable property as against Rs. 2,00,895 and Rs. 11,28,034 in the previous year. The average value of each transaction of movable and immovable property was Rs. 4,888 and Rs. 1,303 respectively, as compared with Rs. 2,998 and Rs. 2,200 in 1881—82.

85. The very great decrease in the value of immovable property affected by registered documents was due not to a difference in number of transactions, but to the much smaller aggregate value of immovable property affected by deeds of sale and deeds of a miscellaneous kind. Under mortgages there was a small increase in both number and value.

86. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,270 and disbursements to Rs. 1,715, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,556, the percentage of expenditure on receipts being Rs. 52·44 as compared with Rs. 49·47 in 1881—82, and Rs. 49·4 in 1880—81. The increased cost of permanent establishments from Rs. 240 in 1881—82 to Rs. 315 in 1882—83 is due to the raising of the pay of certain Clerks.

87. The average time taken to complete the registration of a document relating to immovable property in North Coorg has improved considerably, being 3 days as against 6 in the previous year; but there is still room for further improvement in this respect. The average time taken by the other registration offices in Coorg was 2¼, 1½ and 1 day.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

88. The names of the 5 existing Municipalities, with their population according to the General Census of 1881, are noted below :—

Municipalities.	Population.
Mercara	8,383
Virarajendrapet	4,576
Somavarpet	1,528
Fraserpet	1,310
Koalipet	856
Total.. ..	16,653

Of these towns the most important both as regards population and municipal administration are Mercara (or Mahadeopet) and Virarajendrapet.

89. Two-thirds or more of the number of the members of each board are non-

officials. In the two most important towns arrangements have been made for securing a rough kind of selection of candidates by popular vote under rules framed in 1879 under Section 3 of Act XVIII of 1864, but the actual appointments are made by the Chief Commissioner on the recommendation of the boards. In the minor Municipalities the appointments are simply by nomination, but the boards are allowed to make recommendations which are ordinarily accepted.

90. The above named Act was superseded by the North-Western Province and Oudh Municipalities Act XV of 1873, which was extended to the Province in June 1882 and to all the Municipalities in February 1883. Under this Act all the old rules and bye-laws remain in force. No change has yet been made in them, but improved rules for the conduct of elections of members are under consideration.

91. As in previous years several projects for the sanitation of the municipal towns had to be deferred for want of funds. However, so far as the funds went, some desirable improvement was effected in this direction.

92. To increase the water-supply of the town of Mercara, the Dasavala tank, on which a portion of the population is dependent, was cleared out at a cost of Rs. 366. The drainage of the town was improved and avenue trees planted at a cost of Rs. 338.

93. In Virarajendrapet and in the minor Municipalities a sum of Rs. 2,174 and 286 respectively was spent on the improvement of drains, repairs to roads and in clearing kanthana. The total amount spent on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 3,164.

94. The total municipal income of the year, including an opening cash balance of Rs. 13,517—10—0, amounted to Rs. 27,522—3—10 against Rs. 29,685—15—8 in 1881—82: of this sum, Rs. 13,467—5—4 was expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,054—14—6; of which, the sum of Rs. 11,761—9—9 belongs to the Municipality of Virarajendrapet. The main sources of municipal revenue are octroi, house-tax, license on trades and market fees and fines.

95. The incidence of taxation per head of population in the several Municipalities was Mercara, 0—9—10, Virarajendrapet 1—0—9, Fraserpet 0—6—10½, Somavarpet 0—0—4 and Kodlipet 0—2—5. It will thus be observed that Virarajendrapet pays the highest rate of tax although the incidence was reduced during the year under review by no less than 0—8—11 per head. This high rate of taxation is due to the fact that an octroi was levied in this Municipality, which however was abolished at the close of the year under report and a house-tax substituted.

96. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 13,467—5—4 and the outlay on public works Rs. 3,865—4—3.

97. Under the head of conservancy a sum of Rs. 5,415—12—6 was spent against Rs. 5,342—2—2. Forty-seven lamps were lit during the year, *viz.*, 17 in Mercara and 30 in Virarajendrapet at a cost of Rs. 1,092—14—10.

MILITARY.

98. In consequence of the reduction which it was found necessary to make in the number of Native Regiments of the Madras Army, it has been decided by the Government that Mercara should no longer be retained as a Military Station. The Head-Quarters and Right Wing of the 10th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, were accordingly removed to Vellore on the 2nd January 1883. Some rooms in the Raja's Palace, in which the officers of the regiment formerly resided, will be used as Public Offices. The Regimental Hospital has been handed over to the Educational Department, the materials of the sepoy lines have been sold by auction, and the regimental bazaar has been included within the Municipality.

MARINE.

Nil.

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

99. The extent of land under food grains shows a slight increase. There are 73,028 acres of land cultivated under rice and 1,432 acres under dry crops. The net increase in the cultivated area is 103 acres.

100. There are in the Province 218 coffee plantations owned by Europeans, and 4,454 by natives, comprising an area of 75,922 acres, or a little less than one thirteenth of the area of the whole District. The area of land held by the former is 40,454 acres on an assessment of Rs. 72,687, and by the latter 35,468 acres, paying an assessment of Rs. 65,251. In addition much coffee is grown on the bánés (uplands attached to rice fields), roughly estimated at 13,000 acres. Cardamoms also are extensively grown under trees in the ghat forests, the receipts from which are credited to the head of Forests. The average size of each coffee plantation held by Europeans is 185 acres, and by natives 8 acres. Of the whole area, 40,800 acres are in bearing. Owing to the short crop of last year, the out-turn, calculated at 1 cwt. the acre for native and 2½ cwts. on European estates, was about 3,800 tons, being only one-third of the yield of the previous year. Taking the average cost of cultivation at Rs. 100 per acre on European estates and Rs. 40 on native, each cwt. of coffee costs on the average Rs. 53—0—0 to produce. The number of persons resident on European coffee estates and large native estates is 26,893 according to the returns obtained in the last census, which was taken on the 17th February 1881; but this number is increased by 20,000 during the picking season. The cost of cultivation at the rates per acre assumed above, which however are probably above actual average rates, comes to nearly 29 lakhs of rupees. Of this not less than 60 per cent may be estimated as having been paid to laborers as wages. The value of coffee produced, taking the selling price to be on the average Rs. 50 per cwt. on the spot, came to Rs. 18,82,500.

101. Endeavours are being made, by the distribution of seed, to persuade the ryots of the Nanjarajpatna and Ramaswamikanave hoblis to attempt the cultivation of wheat, potatoes, tobacco and English vegetables, for which the soil is well suited. At present the District is dependent almost entirely on Mysore for the first three products. Arrangements have also been made to introduce the pepper vine from Malabar. As the Swedish plough has been found to answer in the cultivation of rice fields, a small supply has been ordered from the Agricultural Farm at Madras for sale to ryots.

102. *Labor.*—The labor market was well supplied, the usual rate of Rs. 6 per mensem being sufficient to attract coolies from Mysore. The pernicious advance system is still maintained, chiefly from the apprehension of loss, should labor not come in. A few estates succeeded in enlisting Tamil labor from Salem and a few Telugu waddars. Also the labor from the Western Coast, which is of value for heavy work, is on the increase, so much so as to have admitted of a small reduction being effected in the contract rates. Owing to the small crop and the completion of the Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, carriage was plentiful, and lower rates were given for the trip to Bangalore and to the Coast.

103. *Live-Stock.*—While the heaviness of the monsoon did not cause after all such serious injury to the crops as might have been expected, it proved fatal to numbers of cattle, which died from exposure and failure of pasturage. In no year have the losses from this cause been so heavy. In some instances, ryots who owned only a few head became impoverished by the loss of all they had; while some of the coffee planters and the more respectable Coorgs lost as many as 40 or 50 head. The total loss reported amounted to 14,347, or 10,356 more than in the previous year. It may not be out of place to mention that, acting on advice given, Mr. G. Martin, who took the municipal conservancy contract, saved his cart bullocks by grooming them well on their return home, and washing them down with hot water and native soap.

104. *Prices.*—When the season opened, the local market for native coffee was very dull, it being as low as Rs. 540 per ton; but it improved towards its close, reach-

ing Rs. 600, by which the traders who had effected purchases were benefited more than the ryots. The price of coffee in the home market fluctuated much. Both European and native planters have met, in late years, with much disappointment from a fall in prices and the local trade has also suffered greatly.

105. The demand for cardamoms was small: the price, Rs. 2 per lb, was low, compared with that which obtained in former years, and was 2 annas lower than that of the previous year. Prices of food grains also fell. Rice of the second sort, which is the staple food of the country, was Rs. 2—8—0 per maund of 80 lbs., being annas 15—8 less than in the year previous. Ragi and horse-gram, which are grown only in Eastern Coorg, fell from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2—1—0 to Rs. 1—7—0 and Rs. 1—6—0 respectively per maund of 80 lbs. consequent on the favorable season in Mysore.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

106. The past year was remarkable in the annals of Coorg for the severity of the south-west monsoon. The rain-fall reached the maximum ever known, 204·37 inches having been registered at Mercara; 237·1 inches at Somavarpet in North Coorg, and 134·45 inches at Anandapur in South Coorg. On the Kadamakal estate on the Western Ghats it was as high as 337·86 inches. Considerable damage was caused to the ghat roads and to the paddy flats of the Kaggodlunad and Horurmurokalnad by landslips, which diverted the streams from their proper course, covered the fields with sand, and submerged the rice nurseries. Similar damage was caused by the backing of streams flowing into the Cauvery and its tributaries, the Hattibole, the Choranhole, and the Hemavati in North-east Coorg. In other respects the season proved generally favorable to the rice crop. A fine crop was reaped in the Yelusavirshime Taluk in North Coorg, which compensated for the losses which the ryots had sustained from drought in the previous year. In the Nanjrajpatna Taluk the ragi crop suffered from the continuous heavy rain, and was below the average.

107. Although the blossoming showers seemed favorable the yield of the coffee crop fell generally much below the average which may be partly ascribed to the heavy crop of the previous year, and partly to the heaviness of the monsoon. On the Sampaji Ghat there was a complete failure of crop, as the showers which were due in March did not fall till May, and were immediately succeeded by the heavy downpours of the monsoon, which washed out the pollen, preventing the blossom from setting. A few estates in East Coorg did better. The average out-turn per acre throughout Coorg was, however, only one-third of that of the previous year; for instead of getting 7 cwts. few planters got more than 2½.

HORTICULTURE.

108. Coffee continues to be the most important product of the country, and its successful cultivation is of paramount importance to the welfare of the people. Experience of the best method of culture has been gained from the mistakes of the past, but at the sacrifice too frequently of much capital. Some of the first European settlers came from Ceylon, and unfortunately they set the example of clearing and burning the forest, which was followed by all planters for the first fifteen years, instead of adopting the safer but less remunerative plan of growing coffee under shade, which is followed in Mysore. Another mistake that was made was in removing the virgin forest, which crowned the mountain crests and covered the rocky spurs; owing to which the estates were deprived of valuable leaf manure, and the greater portion of them became exposed to the full blast of the monsoon or the still more trying hot east winds. At first all seemed to prosper, as large profits were obtained from the heavy crops yielded by the trees which flourished in the virgin soil, enriched by the rich compost of the burnt forest; but as the soil got washed down the declivities of the hills by the heavy monsoon rains, the estates began rapidly to deteriorate, till several of them had to be abandoned. Some of these estates are now quite overgrown with a thick growth of the shrub called lanthana; others show long rows of weather-beaten sticks, bearing a few shrivelled leaves, with only a few patches of good coffee left in low lying valleys and in sheltered nooks. Not only have the hard working planters concerned in these ventures been ruined, but capitalists in England and banking firms in Madras and Tellicherry, who advanced

money on the mortgage of estates, have had as in Ceylon a number of worthless properties thrown upon their hands. These causes, combined with a fall in the market price, have led to the heavy depreciation which has taken place recently in the value of coffee land and to a general distrust of the industry considered as a mode of investment.

109. These remarks, it must be understood, apply only to the estates on the Periyambadi and Sampaji ghats, to portions of the Mercara plateau, and the tract of land near Virarajendrapet known as the Forest. A very different condition of affairs is met with in the once despised and now prosperous district of South Coorg, familiarly known as the "Bamboo." Most of the estates there were not opened till later on, and the need of better working and heavy manuring after good crops was sooner recognized. Also the ravages of the borer (*Xylotrechus quadrupes*), which made such ravages on coffee plantations in the year 1866 and 1867, had the one good effect of forcing the attention of planters to the necessity of raising shade. More attention is now being paid to its adjustment, so that while the out-turn of the coffee may not be injuriously affected by want of sunshine, moisture may be retained in the soil, a cooler temparature be maintained especially in the hot season, the force of the monsoon and easterly winds may be broken, and the ravages of the dire enemies of the planter, the "Borer" and the leaf disease (*Hemileiae vastatrix*) may be lessened. The former has done more damage this season than usual, owing, it is supposed, to the absence of rain in the month of May of last year, which admitted of the safe hatching of the ova deposited by the female. The trees, most valued for shade, are the varieties of the ficus including the jack, and the indigenous varieties of cedrela, namely the Noga and Balanji. Those planted in past years have now reached such a height, that viewing the coffee country in South Coorg from an eminence, it has the appearance of being again one great unbroken stretch of forest, 13 miles long by 13 broad; the scene being varied only by the planters' bungalows, which are built on all elevated spots.

110. A few of the more enterprising Coorgs, who have adopted the example of the European planters in pursuing a better system of culture, are owners of valuable properties; but numbers, who once drew a good income from the coffee trees planted in their bânes, now obtain scarcely any crop, owing to the exhaustion of the soil and neglect of cultivation.

111. *Cardamoms.*—The profit gained by some of the planters in Manjarabad is leading to the adoption, by a few Europeans and by some enterprising Natives, of a more systematic cultivation of cardamoms from seed and division of stems, in lieu of the primitive fashion heretofore in vogue of promoting their spontaneous growth by causing a gap in the forest by felling trees. The fall in price has been considerable owing to the limited market and increased production; but the profits reaped from the lease of the cardamoms in Government forests has formed a considerable source of income to the Coorgs and may be so in time to such European planters as have jungle left unfelled on the ghats.

112. *Cinchona.*—Consequent on the poor returns from coffee, greater attention is being paid by planters to cinchona. A number of plants have been put down among the coffee trees, and in a few cases separate plantations are being formed on lands originally taken up for coffee. The returns give 868,725 plants, covering a roughly estimated area of 1,086 acres or 311 acres more than in the previous year. The variety known as *Ch. succirubra* is hardy and thrives well; but other varieties are in demand, especially *ledgeriana* and *robusta*. One planter alone owns two lakhs of *succirubra*, 70,000 of *condaminea*, and 40,000 *ledgeriana*. The new process of bark shaving, instead of stripping, was applied with success, the bark selling at £ 0—3—8 per lb.

113. The cultivation of *ceara* rubber has been tried by a few planters; but the enterprise though hopeful is still experimental. The many expensive attempts at acclimatizing *Theobroma cacoa* are not encouraging. The plant does not take kindly to the soil, remains in a languid state, and after repeated efforts resulting only in the production of diminutive leaves, withers and dies. It is also liable to attacks from white ants. The growth of the oil palm (*Elaïs Guineense*) leaves however nothing to be desired; also *pithecolobium saman* and *caroba* give good promise.

114. The *orange* is grown in small orchards in South Coorg, and the fruit is exported largely to Mysore and Canara. A better variety admits of being introduced than the loose jacket. Seeing that the return after the seventh year is large and continuous, the cultivation of the orange and of the lime only requires the stimulus of a railway to ensure its being undertaken on a larger scale.

FORESTS.

115. Act VII of 1865 is still the law under which the forests of Coorg are administered. In reply to a proposal to substitute Act VII of 1878, it was suggested by the Government of India that the lately passed Forest Act for the Madras Presidency might be found more suitable. The matter is still under consideration.

116. The area of the demarcated or Government forests has been reduced from 234 to 233 square miles owing to survey corrections. In the report of the previous year, it was stated that the demarcation of the ghat forests was completed, but in default of a survey they have not yet been gazetted and are therefore not shown in the list of Reserves.

117. The boundaries and fire lines of all the eastern forests have been cleared, and something of the same kind has been done elsewhere. The final settlement of the disputed boundary between Coorg and Malabar in the Kiggatnad Taluk was effected during the year.

118. Very few cases of theft occurred during the year. The difficulty of preventing thefts below the ghats by Moplas is partly due to a remarkable difference in the land tenure: all the Malabar forests adjoining Coorg are private property, while those in Coorg are State property. The cases of breaches of Forest Rules were of a petty nature and amounted to only 13 against 21 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 10 cases, and 45 persons were punished. One case was dismissed, and 2 cases were pending at the close of the year.

119. An attempt was made to protect 123,315 acres from fire during the year, and of this 123,299 acres are shown as actually protected, but this remarkable success was really due to accidents of rain-fall which arrested the drying of the forests. The cost of protection was Rs. 2,446 or Rs. 1,029 more than in the previous year, which was due to the employment of extra guards and to the additional precautions taken to ensure success: for, the natural causes which rendered these helps unnecessary and favored the operations of the season could not have been foreseen. The area planted with teak increased by 55 acres, and about 150 acres more were cleared for the purpose. The supply of plants, however, in the nurseries was again insufficient which was due this year not to drought but to excess of rain. The area of sandal plantations was increased by a third, *viz.*, 56½ acres, and 115 acres more were cleared. In fact sandal plantations seem to be making very satisfactory progress. The yield of timber during the year was good. The number of logs felled was 2,530 measuring 46,601 cubic feet, and the number taken to the depôts was 1,897 measuring 33,960 cubic feet; 40,388 cubic feet were sold exclusive of the 1,587½ cart-loads of firewood. The number of bamboos felled was 75,822, the number taken to the depôts was 28,334 and the number sold 80,422. The quantity of sandalwood collected was 117½ tons and the quantity sold 192½ tons.

120. The financial results of the year are as follows:—

			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	.. ..	..		1,38,022
Charges.	*A.* Conservancy and Works	..	35,649	64,783
	B. Establishments	..	29,134	
		Surplus	..	73,239

Owing chiefly to the large sales of sandalwood at good prices the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 37,658; and the surplus accordingly rose by Rs. 32,733. The ratio which charges bear to receipts has fallen from 59·66 to 46·90 per cent.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

121. Granite slabs have been quarried for years past from rocks near Pahar, Fraserpet, Kodlipet and Somavarpet, and are used for the pavement of house-yards and drains. Fresh quarries have, at the instance of the Superintending Engineer, been opened during the current year at Chanmaiyanakote for the construction of the Siddapur bridge, another near the 4th mile stone of the Mercara-Siddapur road, and a third not far from Ammatti in South Coorg. Laterite is used for building purposes and for pavement at Virarajendrapet and in the surrounding Nads.

122. From the strong resemblance of the country to the Wynad, there is a probability of gold being found in the quartz reefs, which exist on the Brahmagiri hills and near Fraserpet. The presence of gold has been discovered also on analysis of specimens sent from three coffee estates near the Periyambadi and Sampaji ghats; but further prospecting operations are suspended consequent on the small amount of success which has as yet attended the Gold Mining Companies in Mysore and the Wynad.

MANUFACTURES.

123. Manufactures do not flourish to any extent in the Province, consequent on the great demand for labor for agricultural operations and the high rate of wages prevailing. One hundred and twenty-four looms were at work in the villages of Seringala, Somavarpet, Sanivarsante and Kodlipet in North Coorg in the manufacture of the ordinary coarse cloth worn by the lower classes of the people. The weavers at Seringala manufacture also the red and dark blue sashes, which are worn by the poorer classes of Coorgs.

124. About a dozen artizans add to their means by making the knives which are worn by Coorgs as part of their ordinary dress. The sheaths are usually mounted in silver, and some of them are of considerable value. The number of knives turned out yearly does not exceed 200 of the estimated value of Rs. 6,000. The steel used is of local manufacture and of inferior quality.

125. The Tilery at Mercara, owned by Mr. East, is doing a good business in manufacturing the large roof tiles, which are known as "Mangalore tiles," and for which there is a considerable local demand, owing to their size and durability. The clay obtained is of excellent quality, and some of the tiles manufactured have been found to stand a greater strain than those turned out at Mangalore. Shallow pans which are of use in the propagation of cinchona seedlings, have also been supplied largely to planters from the factory. Soda water is made in connection with the works, and saw-mills are being established.

126. A few potmakers are to be found throughout the country, chiefly in the villages of North Coorg; also a few braziers in South Coorg. They make the primitive pots in common use all over India.

TRADE.

127. The trade in coffee and cardamoms was much diminished in consequence of the short crop, the quantity of the former product exported being estimated at 3,137 tons against 6,125 in the previous year.

128. The heavy losses in live stock, which took place during the monsoon, increased the demand, but the market was badly supplied. Prices rose as much as Rs. 40 being paid for milch buffaloes. The number of cattle and sheep bought is estimated at 12,724 head, and the expenditure at Rs. 57,730. Nearly the whole number was imported from Mysore, as few cattle and sheep are raised in Coorg.

129. Under the head of flax manufactures are included gunny bags, which are imported largely from Calcutta for the transport of coffee to the coast.

130. The reduced circumstances of the Coorgs owing to the failure of coffee crops, combined with the temperance movement, have led to a diminished consumption of British spirits. The arrack supplied by the new contractors was also of good quality, and being cheaper was preferred by the poorer classes and coolies.

131. Kerosine oil continues to supplant the use of vegetable oils in shops and in the houses of natives and the sale has been fostered by a fall in price. The consumption of salt has also increased since the fall in price due to reduction of the duty

Such reduction must be regarded as conferring a boon upon a wet country where the use of salt is of the greatest value both to man and beast.

132. The use of fish and bone manures is an important factor in the successful cultivation of coffee, owing to the phosporous they contain. As might therefore be expected, the quantity imported was larger than in years past. Natives are also beginning to recognize their value, and would purchase them more largely, if they could be delivered from the coast at cheaper rates and at all seasons of the year. The yearly expenditure upon these manures cannot now be much under a lakh of rupees.

133. The quantity of timber and sandalwood exported was larger and of greater value than in the previous year; but more still could be supplied without encroaching too far on the abundant resources of the country.

134. Owing to the abundant harvest, less grain was imported. The departure of the Native Infantry Regiment also affected the requirements of the Mercara market.

PUBLIC WORKS.

135. The budget grant for the year under notice was Rs. 1,80,000, *i. e.* Rs. 5,000 for "Military" and Rs. 1,75,000 for "Other Services." The grant for "Military" was reduced by Rs. 3,835 as per orders of the Government of India conveyed in their telegram dated 3rd November 1882. The tables appended to this Report exhibit the reduced grant distributed over the different budget sub-heads.

136. The total expenditure under all heads at the close of the official year was Rs. 1,43,352, so that Rs. 32,833 of the sanctioned grant lapsed.

137. MILITARY.—*Original Works.*—There was no major work in progress during the year and the modified grant of Rs. 16 was spent in completing 4 culverts on the Rifle Range, Mercara.

138. MILITARY.—*Repairs.*—On account of the departure of the Regiment from Mercara in December 1882, the allotment for the year was not fully utilized. The principal work executed under this head was repairing the Palace in the Fort of Mercara, at a cost of Rs. 408.

139. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Original Works.—Improvements to the Jail at Mercara.*—This work was finished at the end of 1881—82; but the accounts were not closed, as the materials at sight had to be transferred to other works. The accounts are now finally adjusted. Total outlay on this work was Rs. 38,254 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 38,125.

140. *The Taluk and Nad Cutcherries at Ramaswamikanave and Siddapur* were completed during the year and handed over to Revenue authorities, and the *Cutcherry at Sanivarsante* was nearly finished.

The revised grant under the head Civil Buildings—Original Works—was Rs. 1,200 and the outlay amounted to Rs. 631.

141. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Repairs.*—The work consisted of repairing 15 buildings at a cost of Rs. 2,113 and calls for no special remark.

142. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Original Works.—Opening out Road from Virarajendrapet to Periyapatna.*—The progress on this important line of road was not satisfactory, the amount expended during the year being Rs. 14,792 against an allotment of Rs. 31,024. The failure of the contractor to supply stones for Muttitodu and Gottadahalla bridges, the transfer of all available stone-burners to the Siddapur bridge works, and illness among subordinates, chiefly contributed to the lapse of Rs. 16,232 on this road.

Opening out a 1st class Road from Mercara to Siddapur Road.—Rs. 25,575 was allotted for this work; of this Rs. 18,535 was spent in forming and metalling the road up to 10th mile and in constructing several slab culverts. The lapse of Rs. 7,040 is due principally to the non-construction of two bridges in the 9th mile, the stones for which were collected in a quarry but not carted away. The road was kept in trafficable order throughout the year, except for 8 days in July 1882, when heavy land slips occurred. The cost of removing these slips amounted to Rs. 2,800.

Constructing a bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur.—A preliminary estimate of Rs. 70,394 for constructing a bridge of 7 arches of 40 feet span was sanctioned under Government of India No. 383 C., dated 7th October 1882.

During the year, foundations for the south (Siddapur) abutment and the piers Nos. 1 and 2 were excavated and filled in and superstructure raised to 3 feet. Foundations were also excavated for the north (Mercara) abutment. A large quantity of material was collected also at site of the bridge. But the unhealthiness of the forests caused sickness among the stone-burners and great difficulty was experienced in even keeping them at the quarry. The contractor himself fell seriously ill and had twice to leave the Province. Progress was very seriously retarded, for it was anticipated that the stone for the whole structure would have been quarried during the year. The allotment of Rs. 25,000 was exceeded by Rs. 2,524.

The revised grant under the head Communications—original works—amounted to Rs. 83,400 ; of this Rs. 61,564 were expended.

143. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Repairs.*—The original grant under this head Rs. 40,300 had to be supplemented by Rs. 9,700 to meet the cost of special repairs due to the very heavy monsoon of 1882.

The roads were maintained in fair order, with the exception of the approaches Periyambadi ghat, portions of the ghat itself and Virarajendrapet-Periyapatna road The pier of the iron girder bridge at Kakitodu on the Periyambadi ghat gave way during heavy floods and traffic was impeded.

144. ESTABLISHMENT.—The original grant was Rs. 38,000, but as furlough allowances of Executive Engineer were debited to General Revenues of the Empire and as provision for Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, was not utilized for 7 months of the year, the grant was reduced to Rs. 31,044 and the balance re-appropriated for works.

The percentage of establishment to works is 25·62.

145. INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.—Out of the budget grant of Rs. 33,581 Rs. 31,355 was placed at the disposal of Public Works Department for expenditure, while the revised estimate, as per Government of India Resolution No. 128 A. G., dated 16th March 1883, amounted to Rs. 26,200. The outlay in the year fell short of the revised grant by Rs. 10,312. This heavy lapse occurred chiefly through insufficiency of labor (all available labor having been concentrated on Imperial works), sickness among cooly gangs, and negligence on the part of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

146. CIVIL BUDGET.—Besides the Imperial and Incorporated Local Fund works, the Department supervised numerous petty works and repairs from the Civil Budget grant of Rs. 5,093.

147. The expenditure during the year, under Imperial and District Funds, fell short of the grants by Rs. 32,833 and Rs. 10,312, respectively. This is stated to be due chiefly to an exceptionally heavy monsoon followed by a very dry weather which spread sickness among labor gangs and subordinates. The total expenditure however did not fall below the average of previous years.

148. The whole of the roads could not be properly maintained. There was a difficulty about labor, and it is a question whether the Province under its present conditions can, for sometime to come, maintain in good order at all seasons a greater mileage than is at present open. This is to be regretted as there are constant demands for other roads, which, for want of labor, have to be deferred.

149. A fair start was made with the bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur, but sickness among the work-people imported from Mysore delayed progress.

150. The heavy monsoon rains seriously damaged the communications and for a time all available labor had to be concentrated to clear away the heavy landslips and maintain traffic. One serious accident occurred on the Periyambadi ghat, when during the floods in August the pier of the Kakitodu bridge gave way and the two 35 feet girder spans fell.

151. The execution of work in Coorg depends chiefly on imported labor and this again is only available at certain seasons for limited periods. The climate also affects the health of work-people imported from Mysore and no real progress in public works can be expected until the Province itself can supply a fair share of the requisite labor and the communications from outside admit of more rapid transport for labor from neighbouring provinces to the east and west.

Statement showing the Outlay incurred on Original Works in Coorg Division during the year 1882—83.

Division. Budget Item.	Name of Work.	Original Budget Grant.	Modified Grant.	Outlay.	Difference compared with Modified Grant. More.	Difference compared with Modified Grant. Less.
	MILITARY.					
	Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 and under...	1,000	16	16	...	...
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
	Constructing Taluk and Nad Cutcherry at Sanivarsante	...	1,078	545	...	533
	Do a Nad Cutcherry at Ramaswamikanave...	...	9	9	...	...
	Do do at Siddapur ...	...	22	67	45	...
1	Improvements to the Jail at Mercara	5,000	...	—1,252	...	1,252
	Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 and under...	1,000	91	...	...	91
	Total Civil Buildings.....	6,000	1,200	—631	45	1,876
	COMMUNICATIONS.					
2	Opening out road from Virarajendrapet to Periyapatam *viâ* Siddapur	32,000	31,021	14,792	...	16,232
3	Opening out a first class road from Mercara to Siddapur	25,575	25,575	18,535	...	7,040
4	Constructing a bridge over the Cauvery river ...	25,000	25,000	27,524	2,520	...
	Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 and under...	1,530	1,804	715	...	1,088
	Total Communications.....	84,105	83,400	61,564	2,520	24,360
	Grand Total Rs.....	91,105	84,616	60,049	2,565	26,236

Statement showing Expenditure compared with Grant from District Fund Budget, 1882—83.

Heads of Service.	Grant in Budget.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. Short Outlay.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. Excess Outlay.	Remarks.
Original Works	8,500	8,053	1,219	6,834	...	Rs. 26,200 accepted by Government of India.
Repairs	19,031	14,358	11,941	2,997	...	
Establishment	5,850	3,621	3,143	481	...	
Tools and Plant	200	199	199	..	...	
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	33,581	26,214	15,902	10,312	...	
Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	
Stock Purchases and Sales	...	...	...	...	...	
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous Advances	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total... ..	...	26,214	15,902	10,312	...	
Net Savings.....	...	10,312		10,312		

Statement showing the Outlay incurred on Civil Budget Works in the Coorg Division during the year 1882—83.

Name of Work.	Number of Works.	Original Grant.	Modified Grant.	Outlay.	Difference compared with Modified Grant.		Total Lapse.
					More.	Less.	
Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 and under and Establishment	37	4,750	5,093	3,984	...	1,109	
Total Rupees...	...	4,750	5,093	3,984	...	1,109	

TELEGRAPHS.

152. The sale proceeds of telegraph labels amounted to Rs. 3,959—4—11 against Rs. 5,460 in the year previous, showing a decrease in revenue of Rs. 1,500—11—1, which is attributable to the reduction made in the tariff since the 1st January 1882. The number of messages transmitted in comparison with the previous year was:—

	1881—82.	1882—83.
Sent	2,426	2,536
Received	2,239	2,283
In transit	3,334	3,906

A little less than half of the whole private traffic consisted of "Deferred Messages," there being only 43 booked as "Urgent" during the whole year. This fully accounts for the decrease in receipts. They were affected also by the depression in the home market, which led to fewer transactions in coffee. The cost of establishment, inclusive of all charges for maintenance, came to Rs. 15,454—5—1 against Rs. 23,107—0—0 in the previous year. The increase in the previous year arose from the reconstruction of the line between Mercara and Tellicherry, which has been satisfactorily completed. The only telegraph station in Coorg is at Mercara; but it is under contemplation to open a small office at Virarajendrapet or Ammatti for the convenience of the planters and traders of South Coorg.

POST OFFICE.

153. The total postal receipts during the last year amounted to Rs. 15,690—4—0, being Rs. 297 less than in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 4,846—2—0 paid on account of service labels, the actual income derived from the public was Rs. 10,844—2—0. The small decrease is attributable to the removal of the Regiment of Native Infantry from Mercara. The expenditure on the Imperial Post was Rs. 2,249—10—6 including commission, and on the District Post Rs. 6,058—13—4 against the budget grant of Rs. 7,024. The net profit to Government was Rs. 7,372, which may be taken as the contribution of Coorg towards Imperial outlay on postal services in Mysore and abroad.

154. The *District Post* consists of 16 sub-offices, 4 mail lines and a branch line and 3 village delivery circles. Improved postal arrangements have been effected during the year, but the want of better accommodation for post offices and of village messengers is still felt.

IRRIGATION.

155. Nil.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A.) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

156. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 7,37,762 which was Rs. 25,653 more than in 1881—82. The items which show an increase in demand, are forest Rs. 54,734 and stamps Rs. 14,724. On the other hand there is a decrease under abkari of Rs. 33,137 due to the diminished sum for which the farm was leased out.

157. The land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 3,35,694 or Rs. 10,655 less than the demand for 1881—82, which, as explained in the report for that year, was abnormally large. The decrease of Rs. 2,703—7—8 in the revenue of coffee lands was due to relinquishment of a large extent of coffee land, which was not counterbalanced by receipts from assessment on lands newly taken up. The increased forest demand accrued in consequence chiefly of larger sales of timber and sandalwood at better rates. Owing to increased litigation in the Province the demand on account of stamps rose by 14,724. The falling off in the demand on account of excise on spirits and drugs was due to the diminished guarantee of Rs. 1,05,110 which was offered for the lease and accepted as being the highest tender received, the former contractor having thrown up his contract on the 31st May. Under more than one minor head of excise revenue, there was an increased demand, but that was not sufficient to balance the large decrease of Rs. 43,233 under "still head duty." The other fluctuations from the demand of the previous year are trivial and do not call for any comment.

158. The official year of account (April 1st to March 31st) does not agree well with the land revenue instalments in Coorg, for the instalments form the great bulk of the revenue, (that paid by rice and coffee lands) fall due in February, March, April, and May. Consequently the assessment for the year, which it has been the custom to call the demand for the year, is not really all demandable within the year, and that part which is collected in April and May is described as a balance of the year preceding. This accounts for the large sum always described in these reports as outstanding balance of land revenue.

159. The balance outstanding at the close of 1881—82 was Rs. 2,53,653, but from this sum has to be deducted Rs. 10,292 struck off as irrecoverable and remitted. This leaves a balance of Rs. 2,43,361 to be added to the demand of the year, which, as already stated, was Rs. 7,37,762. The total amount for collection thus became Rs. 9,81,123. The realizations amounted to Rs. 7,68,361 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,12,762, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,75,440, the demand of the official year which fell due in instalments after its close, of which as much as Rs. 1,65,524 was recovered up to the end of July 1883. The balance outstanding on that date was reduced to Rs. 49,238 or Rs. 18,864 less than on the corresponding date of the previous year.

160. The gross receipts on account of Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 7,74,681, or Rs. 1,20,205 more than in the previous year. After deducting charges of collection, &c., against income amounting to Rs. 1,73,837, the net receipts came to Rs. 6,00,844. The expenditure from net income was Rs. 4,02,762, leaving a surplus on Imperial revenue of Rs. 1,98,082.

161. The increased receipts of Rs. 43,837 over the demand from abkari, notwithstanding the diminished amount for which the farm has been leased out, is due to the recovery of the large outstanding balance due by the former contractor. The demand on account of forest revenue on the other hand was not all realized, the collections on account of timber and sandalwood worked by the Department being short of the demand by Rs. 4,521.

162. The charges against income including refunds under Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 1,73,837—14—2 against Rs. 1,91,924—3—9. There was an increase, under heads "Land Revenue," "Forest," "Excise," "Stamps," "Law and

Justice," and "Registration," aggregating Rs. 6,275, and had it not been for the large decrease amounting to Rs. 12,867—2—1 under "Land Revenue Refunds," "Post Office" and "Telegraphs," the charges against income would have been much less than what they were. The decrease was due to permission being given to the Postal Department to utilize receipts for payments, to the year's allotment under "Telegraphs" for reconstruction of lines not having been spent, and to the decrease in refunds paid from land revenue which amounted to Rs. 4,661 against a budget grant of Rs. 7,866

163. Notwithstanding the higher rates of pay granted during the year to the Judicial and Revenue establishments of Taluks, the re-organization of the Police at an increased expenditure, a larger outlay on Public Works which amounted to Rs. 1,51,230 against 1,36,016 in the year previous, and the larger expenditure on jails amounting to Rs. 17,485 against Rs. 16,408, the expenditure from net income amounted to Rs. 4,02,762 against Rs. 4,03,418 or Rs. 656 less than in the previous year. This decrease is owing to a saving of Rs. 27,000 under head "Military" consequent on the departure of the Regiment stationed at Mercara three months before the close of the official year.

164. At the close of 1881—82 the cash balance in the Coorg Treasuries was Rs. 5,38,160. The net revenue collected, including items of local revenue, was Rs. 6,49,652—7—2, the revenue received but paid away and charged against income amounted to Rs. 1,74,748; deposits amounted to Rs. 47,135, including Rs. 257—8—0 realized by the sale of Stock Notes. Receipts on account of bills drawn on other treasuries amounted to Rs. 1,77,017—14—11, of which Rs. 1,24,524 were for Post Office orders. Remittances from other treasuries were received to the extent of Rs. 48,000, and these sums with a small amount on account of repayment of advances bring up the total transactions of the Coorg Treasuries on the credit side to Rupees 16,36,912.

165. The disbursements, which included a remittance of Rs. 3,13,520 in Currency Notes and Rs. 3,00,000 transferred to the credit of the Bank of Madras, came to Rs. 13,16,962, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 3,19,949 in the Treasury at the close of the year. Thus it will be seen that, although a Government remittance of Rs. 6,13,520 was made from Coorg during the year, the cash balance was reduced only by Rs. 2,18,211. The surplus on the revenue, including local revenue, was Rs. 2,11,450 and remittances were received to the extent of Rs. 48,000; the rest of the gain in the treasury transactions is accounted for by the fact that treasury bills were paid to the extent of Rs. 37,345 against bills drawn to the extent of Rs. 52,493; the difference arising almost entirely from transactions in Post Office orders, &c., the receipts from which came to no less than Rs. 1,24,524.

(*B.*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

166. The revenue balance of District Funds outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,243; the demand of the year was Rs. 28,491; bringing the total amount for collection to Rs. 33,734. The collections with remissions amounted to Rs. 29,018, thus leaving only Rs. 1,468 as the balance for collection. A sum of Rs. 3,313—12—0, which was collected in advance of the demand, was included in the collections of 1881—82; and another sum of Rs. 65, collected in advance for 1883—84, is included in the collections of 1882—83.

167. The charges under the head of collection represent Rs. 194-6-10, being the pay and contingencies of the temporary establishment maintained at the new toll-bars, which were opened at Kodlipet and Seringal; and Rs. 13-8-8 represents refunds made to owners of impounded stray cattle. The net revenue was Rs. 28,790. The

expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,720, including Rs. 14,651-12-10 adjusted under the orders of the Comptroller General on account of expenditure by the Department of Public Works.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

168. The Municipal Funds opened with a cash balance of Rs. 13,517 : the income of the year was Rs. 14,004, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 1,915 chiefly under the head of octroi in Virarajendrapet, Rs. 1,369 having been realized against Rs. 1,920 in the year previous, and mohatarfa, under which head Rs. 5,057-9-4 was realized against Rs. 6,515-1-1 in the year previous.

169. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,467, of which Rs. 704 were refunds and cost of collection charged against income ; and Rs. 12,719 were disbursed from net revenue, with Rs. 44 granted as a permanent advance. The balance to the credit of the Municipal Funds at the close of the year was Rs. 14,055.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

If taken in the year under report.

170. Nil.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

171. The number of births registered during the year was 2,798 or 15·6 per mille of the population against 15·86 in 1881, but the deaths exceeded births by 177 per mille, being 17·46 per mille of the population against 17·90 in the previous year. The proportion of males born to every 100 females was 108·18 and that of deaths of males to every 100 females was 125·83. The preponderance of male deaths over females is reported to be due to the excess of male population consequent on the immigration of coolies from Mysore in quest of employment on coffee estates and not to higher mortality among men.

172. Out of 3,112 deaths registered, 2,306 are ascribed to fever. Thirty-one deaths occurred from cholera, 465 from small-pox, 140 from bowel-complaints and 143 from other diseases, while 27 died of injuries.

173. The number of deaths in the Mercara Jail increased from 56·69 to 122·10 per mille of average strength, although the average daily sick was less than in 1881, *i.e.* 37·9 against 45·01. The actual number of deaths was 12 as compared with 5 in 1881. The death rate is very high, but 6 of the deaths were due to cholera and diarrhœa. It is explained that these men came from a district in which cholera prevailed.

174. During the 48 weeks' stay of the Left Wing of the 10th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, the ratio of hospital admissions per mille of the average strength was 899 against 1,009, the death rate was 23·21 against 14·46 in the previous year. The mortality among camp followers was however only 27·69 as against 34·71 in 1881.

EMIGRATION.

175. Nil.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

176. The Civil Dispensaries at Mercara and Virarajendrapet are classed as 2nd class dispensaries, and each contained accommodation for 16 in-patients, but since the completion of the new hospital building at Mercara in February 1882, there has been more room for the reception of in-patients at that place. The daily average of in-patients in the Mercara Dispensary was 17·77 throughout the year, and the total number of in-patients 278. The total daily average for both the dispensaries was 23·20, and the total number treated during the year as in-patients 458, as against 28·10 and 429 in 1881 respectively. Of out-patients the total treated during the year was 9,916, an increase of 1,351 over the previous year, but their attendance was much shorter on the average than in 1881, as the daily average fell from 161·91 to 136·99. Among in-patients there were 76 deaths against 56 in 1881 or 16·5 per cent of the number treated as against 13·05 in the previous year. The rise in the number treated as well as the increased death rate is ascribed to the general unhealthiness of the year.

177. The total expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 4,995; of this Government paid 35·19 per cent, and the remainder was met by contributions from the Local Funds and by private subscriptions.

SANITATION.

178. Some desirable improvements were effected in the sanitary arrangements of the principal towns of Coorg, by the construction of a few useful sanitary works and by the conservancy of tanks and public wells at an outlay of Rs. 4,202.

VACCINATION.

179. The number of Vaccinators during the year was 4,487 and the number of successful cases 3,897 as against 4,887 and 4,404 respectively in 1881—82. The percentage of successful cases was 87·83 against 89·69. Each Vaccinator, working only 8 months in the year, vaccinated on the average 74·6 cases per month.

180. The work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,196, being almost the same as in the previous year. The vaccination establishment consisted of 1 Inspector and 4 Vaccinators, and the average cost of each successful case was annas 4 and pies 10 against Rs. 0—4—3 in the previous year.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

181. The course of instruction may be classed as Secondary and Primary. For the first a High School is established at Mercara under a Principal who is assisted by 10 Masters, and teaches up to the Matriculation standard of the Madras University. An English Middle School and a Vernacular Normal School, the latter for the training of masters, are attached to the High School. There is also a Boarding-house for Coorg boys in connection with the High School, which is a very flourishing and highly valued institution and has an endowment of Rs. 960 per annum.

182. For imparting primary education, there are 7 English and 52 vernacular schools for boys. In addition to these there are two Aided vernacular schools for boys and one for girls, making a total of 65 schools in all. The number of pupils has doubled within the last ten years. One very noticeable feature of school

practice is the fact that in Coorg proper a considerable number of Coorg girls are to be seen attending the same schools and seated in class order on the same forms as the boys. The vernacular schools are supported by a special cess levied on ploughs, which realized in the year 1882—83 the sum of Rs. 5,789. There are said to be 36 private schools with which the Government has at present no relations.

183. The Principal of the High School is also the Inspector of Schools, and is aided in this office by a Native Sub-Deputy Inspector. The office of Director of Public Instruction is discharged by the Chief Commissioner.

184. In the course of the past year the Principal of the High School has been brought on the graded list of the Madras Educational Establishment and has been appointed Inspector of Schools in a new Educational Division formed by adding to Coorg the District of South Canara in the Madras Presidency.

EDUCATION.

185. Despite the prevalence of small-pox and fever which affected the attendance at schools, the educational work in the Province showed a further advance during the year under review. The number of schools increased from 63 to 65, the attendance rose from 3,233 to 3,385 and the school fees from Rs. 2,203 to Rs. 3,130.

186. Of the 3,385 pupils on the rolls, 1 was a European, 106 were Native Christians, 2,383 Coorgs, 815 other Hindus, and 80 Muhammadans. Of the 3,385 pupils 390 were girls. Taking the population of Coorgs at 27,000 souls, 9 per cent of the Coorgs were under education in Government or Aided schools during the year.

187. While the attendance of pupils in the Province has increased in the aggregate, the attendance at the Mercara Central School fell slightly. The falling off was, however, confined to the primary school, and was in no way indicative of the decline either in popularity or efficiency of the institution. On the contrary the introduction of the new scale of establishment from 1st April 1882 has given the school an efficient staff of Masters, and with the furnishing of the school library and other improvements effected by the income derived from the Endowment Plantation Fund, the institution was in a far better state of efficiency than it had ever been before. Two out of the 8 students who appeared for the Matriculation examination passed, 1 being placed in the 1st class. Out of the 25 students who were sent up for the Middle School examination 14 passed. While care was taken in preparing boys for examinations, their physical training was not neglected, the usual games of cricket and lawn tennis having been kept up; in addition to these exercises the boys in the middle and primary schools were drilled every day for an hour.

188. Of Government institutions there were 7 English Primary schools, 52 Vernacular Primary schools and 1 Vernacular Normal School during the year, as against 6, 50 and 1 respectively in 1881—82. There were only two English schools imparting secondary education, *viz.* one High School and one Middle School, or the same as in the previous year, thus making a total of 62 schools under Government direction. In addition to these there were three Aided schools, two for boys and one for girls. The atttendance in the 7 Primary English schools was 312 as against 316 in 1881-82, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,351 as against Rs. 975. One of these 7 schools has since been abolished, and two others, which are very badly attended, will also be closed if they cannot be advantageously transferred. The number of girls attending Government and Aided schools rose from 325 to 390. The attendance in the Vernacular Primary schools rose from 2,632 to 2,880 and the daily average from 50 to 54. Beyond providing a school house and keeping it in repair the people do not pay anything in the shape of fees.

189. The cost of maintenance which amounted to Rs. 7,485, including inspection charges, was met entirely from the local educational cess, termed the Plough Tax. The realizations from this source during the year amounted to Rs. 5,789 and the excess over this amount was met from the cash balances.

190. The income derived from the Endowment Plantation Fund, being the annual rental of the plantation, amounted to Rs. 3,100. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,603-8-9 was paid towards the liquidation of the debt on the estate, and this payment has entirely freed the estate from all liabilities. The remainder, with the exception of Rs. 380

credited as cash balance in favor of the funds, was utilized during the year to promote various educational purposes in connection with the Central School at Mercara. Of these the most note worthy is the establishment of two scholarships of Rs. 10 and 15 to run for 4 years to enable Coorg lads who have matriculated to study for a degree in a first grade college.

191. The Boarding-house was as usual most useful for boys whose houses were at a distance from Mercara. It was attended by 66 boys during the year and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,432, of which a sum of Rs. 960 was contributed by Government in the shape of stipends.

192. The Normal School for training Nád Masters contained 15 students, of whom five were appointed masters, and two resigned, leaving 8 on the rolls at the close of the year.

193. In his inspection work the Inspector of Schools was aided by a Sub-Deputy Inspector who was reported to have travelled 1,336 miles and paid 177 inspection visits. The Inspector himself visited 37 schools and in so doing travelled 472 miles.

194. A very hopeful sign of the interest taken by the people in education is afforded by the fact that the leading inhabitants of Virarajendrapet have subscribed a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the building of a new school-house which is estimated to cost Rs. 5,300. The Municipality and the Government have undertaken to contribute the remainder.

195. The educational income of the year amounted to Rs. 8,919 as against Rs. 7,422 in 1881—82. Of this, Rs. 3,130 were paid as fees and the remainder, Rs. 5,789, from the Plough Tax Fund. The net expenditure by Government on the Department amounted to Rs. 20,151 as against Rs. 20,293 in the previous year.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

196. Nil.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

197. There is a newspaper club at Mercara supported chiefly by the School Masters and several Native officials in Coorg. In connection with this club there is a debating society. The members meet once a week in the Central School at Mercara.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

198. Nil.

VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

199. Nil.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

200. A Government Chaplain is allowed for Mercara. The number of members of the Church of England is 245, consisting of 220 Europeans and East Indians and 25 Natives. The expenditure by Government amounted to Rs. 7,253.

201. The Roman Catholic Mission has 5 churches, situated at Mercara, Virarajendrapet, Fraserpet and Amatti with two priests. The number of members is returned at 2,054. The church at Virarajendrapet receives from Government a small allowance of Rs. 240 per annum which was originally granted by the Rajas of Coorg.

The Basel Evangelical Missionary Society have two churches, one at Mercara and the other at Anandapur. The number of members is 264.

STATIONERY.

202. Nil.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

MUZARAYI.

203. The fixed annual grant to Hindu Muzarayi institutions, such as temples, is Rs. 13,750—15—2 in cash payments by Government, Rs. 990 in deductions made from land revenue, and Rs. 9,544 in land endowments, making a total of Rs. 24,285. The expenditure on the five temples of Talakaveri, Bhaga mandala, Onkaresvara, Padi and Somesvara, and upon the Rajas' tombs at Mercara is supervised by Trustees. It amounted during the year to Rs. 17,868-9-10. A sum of Rs. 20,536-10-4 stood at the credit of the temple fund on the 30th June 1883, which is invested chiefly in loans. A sum of Rs. 54 is allowed to Muhammadan institutions in cash and land endowments.

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I. STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

1. *Statement of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography for* 1882—83.

	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communication—mileage of—		Rail Roads.
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Waters distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st and 2nd Class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
British Possession	192	99	1,292	1,583	64,877	1,103	63,275	...	140	
Total.....	192	99	1,292	1,583	64,877	1,103	63,275	...	140	
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total.....	192	99	1,292	1,583	64,877	1,103	63,275	...	140	

Details of Column 7.

802	Increase in area of coffee lands found on survey and concealed cultivation.
...	Waste lands sold.
155	Hosagane lands taken up for planting food grains.
144	Waste lands do
2	Jahagir lands do
1,103	

Details of Column 8.

27,772	Unplanted area of coffee plantations.
33,667	Estimated area of cardamom jungles unplanted
1,836	Culturable wet and dry lands, waste and unassessed.
63,275	
1,952	Add decrease in unplanted area of coffee plantations.
65,227	
350	Deduct increase in culturable wet and dry lands.
64,877	
400	Deduct area of coffee estates transferred from unplanted in column 8, to planted in column 2,
64,477	
2,354	Deduct area of coffee estates resigned and resumed and transferred to column 4.
62,123	
802	Add increase in area of coffee lands transferred from column 4.
300	Do cardamom jungles.
50	Add cultivated lands in column 2 and add to column 8.
63,275	

2. *Character of the Surface,* 1882—83.

Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
	Vide Report for 1870—71.		

3. *Climate,* 1882—83.

Place at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the year.						Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Mercara 1882 ...	7·90	179·36	16·39	203·65	82·8 Monthly average.	63·7 Monthly average.		67·5 Monthly average.	61·8 Monthly average.		76·2 Monthly average.	56·3 Monthly average.		January to March E. N. E. April to August W.		Sept. and October W. N. W. Nov. and December E. N. E.	Rough but useful generalization. It is not the *mean* wind direction.

I. B. POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1. *Native States*, 1882—83.

Name of State.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production including Manufactures and Mines.
				Nil.			

2. *Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.*

Names of Individuals, State and Family to which they belong.	Present possession.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	REMARKS.
1. The only legitimate son of the late Coorg Raja who was residing at Benares died on the 16th January 1874.									
2. Devammaji, the sister of the late Viramjendra Wodayar, and widow of Channa Basappa, is now residing in Benares. She has a jahagir in Kuyangerinad of the Padinalknad Taluk managed by her by an agent.	Devammaji draws a pension of Rs. 250 per mensem from Govt.								
1. Somashekar is the only surviving illegitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg. He has a wife named Devammaji aged about 27 and three sons Viranj aged 10, Lingaraj aged 8 and Mundraj aged 3, and a daughter aged one. He has a debt about Rs. 20,000. He has property in Benares worth Rs. 45,000.	Draws a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem from Govt.	Sudra, Sivachar.	48	Educated at home in Canarese and can sign his name in English and Persian.	Looks after his family.				Has 3 male heirs, namely Viraraj, Lingaraj and Mundraj.
2. Devamma, widow of the late Lingaraj, the eldest legitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg, has about Rs. 20,000 worth Promissory Notes deposited in the Bank of Bengal, Benares. She has no issue.	Draws a pension of Rs. 150 per mensem from Govt.	Do	29	Knows Canarese.	Looks after cattle, horse-hold affairs.	*Vide* letter from Offg. Under-Secretary, Govt. of India, to Agent, Governor General No. 208, dated 1st Feb. 1877.	...	Nil.	
3. Chinnamma, widow of the late Vinabhadra, an illegitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg, has a debt about Rs. 300. She has no issue	Draws a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem from Govt.	Do	20	Do	Do	Do.	...	Do	
4. Parvatamma, widow of the late Nanjund, an illegitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg, has a debt about Rs. 300. She has no issue.	Do	Do	29	Do	Do	Do	...	Do	
5. Kalamma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg.	Draws a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem from Govt.	Do	95	Not educated.	Do	Do	...	Do	
6. Rajamma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg. She has a debt about Rs. 300.	Do	Do	68	Do	Do	Do	...	Do	
7. Subbesamma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg.	Do	Do	62	Do	Do	Do	...	Do	
8. Subhadramma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg.	Do	Do	52	Do	Do	Do	...	Do	
9. Jasodha Bayi is a concubine of the late said Nanjund. She has a son, Kedar Prasid, aged 5. Her elder son Mukadeo Prasid is dead. She has a debt about Rs. 300.	Draws a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem from Govt.	Sudra, Hinduism.	31	Do	Do	...	...	Has a son Kedar Prasad.	

I. C. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Name of Commissionership.	Number of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts. Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
Coorg.	1	Six principal Revenue Sub-divisions, eight principal Judicial Sub-divisions.	1,583·81 square miles.	178,302	Mercara 8,583 Virajendrapet 4,576	*515	Revenue Judges. 1 Civil Judges. 2	24	25	5	Town Police 166 Rural do 4,014 4,170	Rs. 1,98,811 0 8	Rs. 3,55,895 3 1	This does not include the cost of the Military, the Education, the Revenue Survey, the Postal nor the Ecclesiastical Departments as it is presumed the heading does not require it. Increase in Land Revenue, Forests, Abkari, Registration and Law and Justice.
												Rs. 7,88,094 9 11		

*514 As per Survey Returns and one village in Channayinkote was sub-divided into two.

I. D. POPULATION.

District.	Inhabited Houses.		Population.				Classification of Population.						Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration and Immigration during the year.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys. / Girls.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Europeans, East Indians & other mixed Clases.	Natives.	Coorgs.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists or Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
	Not specified.	Not specified.	22,257	69,473	48,892	30,986 / 28,911	178,302	112·63	228	297 / 9,637	27,033	99,846	12,541	21	99	54,030	88,873	89,929	Coorgs, Hindustani, Malayalam, Tamil, Tulu, Telugu, Maharatti and Konkani.	Emigratory coolies 20,000.
Coorg. ...																				

I. E. FISCAL.

Survey and Settlement.

1. *Survey.*

Area previously surveyed.			Cost per square mile.		Surveyed, detailed and finally examined during 1882—83.			Cost per square mile.		Remarks.
Topographical.		Revenue.		Revenue.	Topographical.		Revenue.			
Trigonometrically.	Topographically surveyed.	Boundary demarcated and surveyed.	Trigonometrical.	Coffee Estates and Devar Rattas.	Trigonometrical.	Topographically surveyed. / Boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Coffee Estates and Devar Rattas, &c.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical inclusive of village boundaries surveyed. / Coffee Estates and Devar Rattas (per acre.)	
Nil.	514 Villages. 1,582·81 Square Miles.	514 Villages. 1,582·81 Square Miles.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	* Exclusive of re-surveyed blocks.—*Vide* para I of Memo on the Survey Operations for 1882—83.
		* 5,166 Coffee Estates, &c. = 114,118·91 Acres. 814 Devar Rattas = 12,912·73 " 2 Reductions and a Special Survey = 230·81 "	Rs. 96—0—10 average (per square mile.)	Rs. 1—9—4 average (per acre.)		*Demarcated and surveyed.* 69 Coffee Estates and 5 Devar Rattas, &c. } Acres. 81 Maps of Coffee Estates, Waste Land Blocks, &c. } = 1,093·67 Devar Rattas and Plan = 1,171·2 of Special Survey area in all. 2 Special Surveys = 42·73				*Final examination of Maps in the field.* 1,094·79

2. *Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres for* 1882—83.

	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Assessment.				Remarks.
	By Government Works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing land.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on area of Assessment.	
Coorg...	500	Dry ... / Irrigated by rain-fall.	49,866 / 69,458			Coffee jungles planted 27,772.	33,667		Rs. 3,24,121—2—3	Rs. 4—12—4	Rs. 2—11—9	Rs. 2—9—0 per acre for coffee cultivation. / Rs. 3—6—4 do. rice grains.	Land Assessment including Rs. Molatax and other Cesses. 1,56,870 13 6 / Coffee Assessment ... 1,43,744 14 7 / Cardamom Rent ... 23,505 7 6 / Total 3,24,121—2—3
	500	...	119,324	119,324	...	72,772	33,667	181,263					

I. E. FISCAL.

3. *Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the year* 1882—83.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of holders and share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
1. Great Zamindars paying more than Rs. 50,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2. Do 5,000 ...	1	...	1	2,612	2,612	5,225— 0—8		
3. Small Zamindars other than cultivating communities.	963	...	234	42,812	44·45	82—10— 3	3—5—4	3—5—4
4. Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including small estates paying less than Rs. 100 ...	24,931	...	14,702	82,398	3·32	8— 0—8	2—0—0	2—0—0
5. Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	258	...	223	18,984	73·57	133—3—10	... ...	... ...
6. Holders of rent-free tenures	932	...	358	3,155	3·38	...		
7. Land holders who had redeemed revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue	Land Revenue ... ...
8. Cardamom renters	222	...	162	33,957	152·95	96—13—10	Coffee	Coffee
9. Purchasers of waste land	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total.....	27,307	515	15,680	184,418	...	...		

Statement comparing the Figures shown in Fiscal Statements Nos. 2 and 3 with Statement A, Physical Geography, for 1882—83.

	Fiscal Statement No. 2.	Fiscal Statement No. 3.	Statement.	A, Physical Geography.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square miles.
Irrigated by Government works	500			
Rain fall	119,324			
	119,824	119,824		
Add Jahagir lands		3,155		
		122,979	122,978	192
Culturable with coffee	27,772			
Unculturable cardamom jungles rented	33,667	61,439	61,439	
Area assessed	184,418	184,418		
Culturable wet and dry lands unassessed lying waste not shown in Statements Nos. 2 and 3 as the headings do not require it.	...	...	1,836	
			63,275	99

4. *Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government for* 1882—83.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Holdings.	Average Area of each Holding.	Average Rent of each Holding.	Average Rent Rate per Acre.
		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jahagir ...	932	3·38	11—13—11	3—8—1

I. E. FISCAL.

5. *Register of Transfers*, 1882—83.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded,			Average Area in Acres of each holding transferred,			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Great Zamindaris, complete							
Shares in do do							
Large Zamindaris							
Shares in do							
Village owned by cultivating communities							
Shares in do do							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	418	31	172	4 56	0 46	4 93	
Intermediate holdings of transferable character ...							
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	53	...	2	5 79	...	3 80	
Cardamom renters							
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy							
Revenue free tenures							

6. *Land Revenue*, 1882—83.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of Collection.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for arrears of Revenue.	Causes of Increase and Decrease of Revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Net Collections during the year.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in last year	2,93,639 S 2	1,55,536 S 10	2,93,639 S 2	131,757 S 4	Rs. 5,117—5—2	Rs. 3,31,365—2—1	160	870—7—11
Settled estates, added to revenue roll during the present year ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,975 3 7	0 0 0		Previous Years 11,101—1—6 Current do 1,77,909—6—9 1,89,010—11—3		
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	9,593 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				
Collections from Government estates ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				
Income from sale of Government estates.	8,645 9 8	5,882 12 8	917 15 7	875 2 11				
Miscellaneous Land revenue not included in the above ...	34,470 14 1	21,618 11 9	34,161 7 9	25,152 14 1				
Total.....	3,46,349 11 3	1,66,038 1 3	3,35,695 3 1	1,57,785 9 4				

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATURE.

1. *Statement of the Acts of the Governor General in Council extended to the Province of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which extended.
1. Act No. I of 1877... ...	..	The Specific Relief Act	27th May 1882.
2. Act No. XIV of 1882 ...	...	The Civil Procedure Act	1st June 1882.
3. Act No. IV of 1882 ...	...	The Transfer of Property Act	1st July 1882.
4. Act No. V of 1882 ...	...	The Easement Act	1st July 1882.
5. Act No. XV of 1873 ...	...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act	14th June 1882.

2. *Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
	Nil.				

3. *Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of Coorg for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1882—83.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	Date, Result or present position of the proposed Bill.
	Nil.		

II. B. JUDICIAL.—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

1. *Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1882, with the Cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Province of Coorg.	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Civil ...	1,583	178,302	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	15	3,121	483	187	28	65,966 5 9	55,751 10 11	
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Criminal ...			...	1	2	1	...	1	1	20	1,430	24	38	...			
	Total...	1,583	178,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*65,966 5 9	55,751 10 11	

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Court fees stamps	60,758	14	0
Magisterial fines	5,170	15	0
Value of unclaimed property	560	0	0
Miscellaneous fines	75	2	8
Stamp penalty	461	0	0
Stamp duty	72	13	0
Cost on account of suits by paupers	58	12	0
Total Rs.	67,163	8	8
Commission on stamps	1,197	2	11
Balance Rs.	65,966	5	9

ABSTRACT.

COURTS.

Grades of Courts.		Original.		Appeal.	
		Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Native Officers...	11 Farpattegars ...	11	7	...	...
	8 Sub-Lars	8	8	...	...
	1 Asst. Commissioner ...	1	1	1	1
European Officers	District Magistrate ...	1	...	1	...
	Commr. and Sessions Judge...	1	1	1	1
	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	1	1
	Total.....	22	17	4	3

II. B. JUDICIAL—CRIMINAL.

2. *Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Coorg in the year 1882.*

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons— Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do against the public tranquillity do VIII.	5	5	5	23	...	23	...	...	
Do by or relating to public servants do IX.	3	3	3	5	4	1	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do X.	16	16	16	27	6	21	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice do XI	14	14	14	21	8	13	...	...	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps do XII.	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Do relating to weights and measures do XIII.	7	7	7	8	...	8	...	...	
Do affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do XIV.	8	8	8	28	7	21	...	...	
Do relating to religion do XV.	3	2	2	13	6	7	..	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	8	7	7	9	8	...	1	..	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	2	2	1	6	1	3	...	2	
Hurt	82	68	66	148	66	75	...	7	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement. ...	557	524	523	886	660	221	...	5	
Criminal force and assault...									
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced Labor. ...	7	6	6	7	3	4	...	...	
Rape ...	5	5	5	7	7	...	...	...	
Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	211	156	152	271	114	148	3	6	
Extortion	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity ...	4	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property. ...	15	12	12	18	10	8	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust ...	20	15	15	15	6	9	...	...	
Receiving of stolen property...	6	6	5	13	2	10	...	1	
Cheating	13	8	8	9	8	1	...	...	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief	120	80	79	125	93	28	...	4	
Criminal trespass ...	44	24	23	29	15	13	...	1	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do XIX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do XX ..	12	6	6	10	7	3	...	...	
Defamation ... do XXI ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	..	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance do XXII...	119	112	112	152	26	126	...	...	
Offences under special and local laws ...	465	348	348	460	188	278	...	...	
Total	*1,753	1,442	1,430	2,305	1,251	1,024	4	26	

* Out of 1,753 cases, 191 cases have been dismissed by the Magistrates under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. *Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 200	16	32	32	...	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	...	...	...	...	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	1	1	...	1	
4. Non attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414	...	...	...	...	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	2	2	...	2	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	2	2	1	1	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	1	1	...	1	
8 Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	1	7	7	...	
9. Possession, Chapter XL	...	...	1	...	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	1	1	...	...	
Total	24	46	41	5	

4. *Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of—					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. ...	1,583	2	936	621	...	...	24	926	4	3,224	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, C. P. C.	25	...	5	16	4	...	...	23	1	...	
Chief Magistrate of District	697	1	301	290	77	28	...	463	2	830	
Court of Sessions.	28	1	9	16	...	...	2	18	23	83	
Superior Court (Judicial Commissioner's Court)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	2,333	4	1,251	943	81	28	26	1,430	3·60	4,137	

II. B. JUDICIAL.—CRIMINAL.

5. *Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to—								Persons ordered to furnish security for keeping the peace, or for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.																		Number of Boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistates. Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	82	29	...	552	8	..	...	317	35	..	...	...	...	2,828 15 0	2,713 15 0	317 4 0	73	37	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, C. P. C.... ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	2	8	1	...	...	4	5	...	...
Chief Magistrate of District ...	...	...	...	85	3	...	97	35	*186	1	42	44	5	5	1	...	4,154 0 0	2,511 3 3	184 13 7	...	47	42	...	...	...	19	16	...
Court of Sessions	...	...	...	14	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	614 0 0	485 10 0	...	...	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court (Judicial Commissioner's Court)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	192	34	..	658	52	186	1	560	84	7	6	1	...	7,593 15 0	5,710 12 3	502 1 7	75	98	49	4	...	4	28	20	...

* This number includes 178 persons tried under Act XIII of 1859.

H. B. JUDICIAL.—CRIMINAL.

PART I.

5a. Statement showing Whipping inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishment.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30			
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
In lieu of other punishment (Section 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864).														
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	6	...	19	
" 380 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
" 381 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
" 382 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in ... Section 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in ... Section 411 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	10	
" 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house trespass by night as defined in Section 443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house trespass as defined in Section 444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7. House-breaking by night as in Section 446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	

Note.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

PART II.

Statement showing Whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
In addition to other punishment (Sections 3 and 4)								
A. Section 3.								
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 380 "	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
" 381 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 382 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion ... Section 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property ... Section 411 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house trespass " 443 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Do by night " 444 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. House-breaking " 445 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Do by night " 446 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1859 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B. Section 4.								
1. False evidence Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 194 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 195 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in Section 211 and 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape " 375 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence " 377 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Robbery " 390 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity " 391 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery " 393 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery " 394 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property " 413 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery ... Section 463 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 466 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 467 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 468 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 469 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house trespass " 443 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Do by night " 444 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. House breaking " 445 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Do by night " 446 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

H. 8. 5a. JUDICIAL.—CRIMINAL. (*Concluded*).

PART III.

Statement showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	1st conviction.	2nd subsequent do.	1st conviction.	Subsequent do.	1st conviction.	Subsequent do.	1st conviction.	Subsequent do.	1st conviction.	Subsequent do.	1st conviction.	Subsequent do.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Theft, Section 379, Indian Penal Code	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Theft, Section 380 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Receiving stolen property, Section 411, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Fraudulent use of false weight or measure, Section 265, I. P. C...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Using words, &c. with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	

PART IV.

Statement showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	52	
2. Total number of other punishments	1,071	
Percentage of whippings	4·63	

Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II, not counting punishments of which whipping was a part but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

6. *Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
APPEALS.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	40	...	1	26	...	2	11	...	...	...	...		12	
„ Courts of Sessions...	9	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	1	...		8	
To Superior Courts (Judicial Commr.'s Court) — By persons convicted	9	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	1		8·15	
To Superior Courts (Judicial Commr.'s Court) — By Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Total.....	58	...	1	36	...	3	15	1	...	1	1		11·2	
REVISION.														
By Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
„ Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	
„ Superior Courts (Judicial Commissioner's Court)	10	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1		9·7	
Total.....	10	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1		9·7	
Grand Total.....	68	...	7	36	...	5	16	1	...	1	2		10·6	

7. *Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Title and other Suits.																		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligation on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Limit Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Civil Courts.																														
Parpattegars' Courts	170	35	58	50	...	17	4	5	64	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	3	430	
Subedars' Courts	1,509	79	386	183	3	10	5	24	113	104	45	1	...	13	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	1	..	...	1	...	11	2,449	
Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	147	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	183	
District Judge's Court	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1,843	117	455	183	3	27	9	29	182	119	52	1	...	16	2	2	1	2	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	21	3,075	

8. *Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Do Rs. 50.	Do Rs. 100	Do Rs. 500.	Do Rs. 1,000.	Do Rs. 5,000.	Do Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Civil Courts.											
Parpattegars' Courts	110	320	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10,218	5 11
Subedars' Courts	200	993	573	636	...	...	..	...	41	1,85,014	2 11
Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	81	54	44	...	...	4	1,40,726	4 7
District Judge's Court	...	...	..	...	1	10	1	1	...	63,572	4 7
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total.....	316	1,313	573	717	55	54	1	1	45	3,99,531	2 ...

9. *Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Civil Courts.																
Parpattegars' Courts	428	...	69	22	146	105	5	...	...	62	12	7	...	17	13	
Subedars' Courts	2,573	...	357	64	608	870	12	2	...	450	134	73	1	34	22	
Assistant Commissioner's Court...	196	...	20	12	42	48	...	...	...	43	19	12	...	48	24	
District Judge's Court	17	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	70	55	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	3,214	...	446	101	798	1,029	17	2	.	559	169	93	1	30	19	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—*Judicial.*

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Civil Courts.																
Parpattegars' Courts	28	...	3	3	3	8	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	8	9	
Subedars' Courts	281	...	45	3	21	45	...	...	...	118	42	7	...	16	11	
Assistant Commissioner's Court	109	...	7	5	...	37	14	...	...	29	13	4	...	23	11	
District Judge's Court	78	...	8	...	...	61	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	23	22	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	496	...	63	11	24	151	14	...	...	160	60	13	...	17	14	

10. *Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *exparte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average Duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 5(11), Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
Civil Courts.																	
Assistant Commissioner's Court	166	...	2	3	2	1	13	6	60	35	7	27	10	...	22	...	
District Judge's Court	32	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	15	10	2	1	1	...	24	...	
Total	198	...	3	3	4	1	13	6	75	45	9	28	11	...	22	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. Appeals from original decrees.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. Appeals from appellate decrees	22	...	..	1	1	...	1	2	8	...	...	4	5	...	51·0	...	
Total	23	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	8	...	...	4	5	...	50·6	...	
Grand Total	221	...	3	4	5	2	14	8	83	45	9	32	16	...	24·5	...	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.—*Judicial.*

APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
Civil Courts.																	
Assistant Commissioner's Court	17	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	3	4	...	3	...	...	11	...	
District Judge's Court	11	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Total	28	...	8	...	1	2	1	5	4	4	...	3	...	...	9	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. Appeals from original decrees.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. Appeals from appellate decrees	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	...	
Total	4	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	...	
Grand Total	32	...	8	...	2	3	2	5	4	4	...	3	1	...	15·1	...	

11. *Statement showing the Result of proceedings on Applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Court.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of Applications—											Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property— Was sold.	On which movable property— Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immovable property— Was sold.	On which immovable property— Was dealt with under Sections 305, 320 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immovable property— Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given— Of movables.	On which possession was given— Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Civil Courts.																						
Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ears' Courts ...	144	1	43	3	59	8	...	1,804 5 4	...	...	29	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts ...	2,118	...	639	300	1,070	109	1	43,584 4 6	207 4 7	24	214	238	281	10	...	4	...	16	...	...	...	
Commissioner's Court ...	275	...	56	64	135	20	1	40,533 1 5	3,939 2 8	4	11	36	40	9	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Judge's Court ...	13	...	5	3	7	3	...	15,105 1 6	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Commissioner's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2,555	1	773	370	1,271	140	2	1,01,026 12 4	4,146 7 3	48	258	274	329	20	2	9	...	18	...	...	...	

12 *Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 365.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
			Granted.		Rejected.										
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 330 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment passed under section 330.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
t Commissioner's Court ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Judge's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

13. *Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge do approved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from—		Remarks.
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Civil Courts.												
Chief Court of District (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870 ... ... Assessors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II. Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. ... Assessors ...												
Courts of Session ... ... Assessors ...	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	2	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Criminal Jurisdiction ... Assessors ...												
Total.....	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	2	

II. B. REGISTRATION.

14. *Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration District of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Offices.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Immovable Property, Book I. Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of do.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clause 2.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Acknowledgment of consideration on account of do.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under proviso of Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting Movable Property, Book IV. Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts. Total of Ordinary Fees including the entries in columns 11, 20 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under column 29.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Inspector General of Registration ...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719 11 6	
Coorg	9	2	195	249	1	19	...	8	474	2,548 4 0	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	38	25 8 0	6,07,287	3	36	24	63	429 4 0	...	...	...	...	1	3	15	37	3,006 6 0	264 5 6	3,270 5 6	935 0 9	
Total......	10	2	195	249	1	19	...	8	474	2,518 4 0	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	38	28 8 0	6,07,287	3	36	24	63	429 4 0	...	...	...	...	1	3	13	37	3,006 0 0	264 5 6	3,270 5 6	1,714 12 3	

H. C. PRISONS—General Summary.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Mercara.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	75	4	79	171	20	191	246	24	270	155	21	176	91	3	94	83·89	4·50	88·39	93·03	5·25	98·28
		Under-trial.	11	2	13	344	33	377	355	35	390	345	33	378	10	2	12	6·46	·60	7·05			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	49	3	52	51	3	51	47	3	50	4	...	4	2·75	·09	2·84			
		Total Jail...	98	6	94	504	56	620	652	62	714	547	57	604	105	5	110	...	...	...			
	Taluk Lock-ups	Convicts ...	...	...	...	32	4	36	32	4	36	32	4	36	...	...	..	·50	·05	·55	3·69	·31	4·00
		Under-trial.	2	...	2	299	20	319	301	20	321	298	20	318	3	...	3	2·71	·22	2·93			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	...	...	...	·45	·04	·49			
		Total Lock-ups...	2	...	2	431	34	465	433	34	467	430	34	464	3	...	3	...	...	...			
		Grand Total.	90	6	96	995	90	1085	1085	96	1181	977	91	1068	108	5	113	96·72	5·56	102·28	96·72	5·56	102·98

1. *Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 188

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Received from other Jails. B. In transit for transportation, or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other Jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under Remission Rules.		D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		D. By order of Government. (b) On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily Average Number.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara ...	75	4	136	16	211	20	35	4	...	..	246	24	270	...	...	...	...	7	...	132	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	91	3	83·89	4·50	88·30
2	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	...	...	33	4	32	4	...	...	...	..	32	4	36	3	1	...	...	...	...	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50	·05	·55
	Grand Total ...	75	4	168	20	243	24	35	4	...	...	278	28	306	3	1	...	...	7	...	161	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	91	3	84·39	4·55	88·94

2. *Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3														4								5											6		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Religion. A. Christians. a. Europeans.		A. Christians. b. Eurasians.		A. Christians. c. Natives.		B. Muhammadans.		C. Hindus and Sikhs.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other Classes.		Age. A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.		C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		Previous Occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufacture, and engineering operations, &c. &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	Total.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												M.	F.	Total.
1	Mercara ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	24	1	127	16	...	...	16*	...	2	...	158	20	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	26	9	...	134	6	2	2	...	171	20	191
2	Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	29	3	32
	Total...	...	...	...	...	5	3	26	1	153	19	...	...	16	...	2	...	182	23	13	...	3	...	3	...	...	38	9	...	150	9	2	2	...	200	23	223

*Thiyas, Mundal, Chivaleo, Kolgar Pale.

II. C. PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL)

3. *Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882, *and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Numbers according to length of Sentence.																						Total.	
			A — Not exceeding one month.		B — Above 1 and not exceeding three months.		C — Above three months and not exceeding 6 months.		D — Above 6 months and not exceeding one year.		E — Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F — Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G — Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H — Exceeding 10 years.		I — Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A — For life.		I — Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B — For a term.		J — Sentenced to death.			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara ...	...	4	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
		...	38	5	45	6	28	2	19	1	20	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	14	168
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions	...	42	9	49	7	32	3	21	1	23	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	20	191
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec. ...	..	3	...	12	...	10	...	23	...	28	2	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	3	94
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	32
	Total of Admissions	...	71	12	49	7	32	3	21	1	23	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	23	223
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec- ...	...	3	...	12	...	10	...	23	...	28	2	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	3	94
	Grand Total... (of admissions; of remaining on 31st Dec.)	...	74	12	61	7	42	3	44	1	51	2	11	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	26	317

4. *Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4								5			6					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.								Ratio per cent of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age. (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)					
					A — Once.		B — Twice.		C — More than twice.		D — Total.					A — Number admitted during the year.			B — Number previously convicted.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara ...	171	20	191	3	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	7	4·09	...	3·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups..	32	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	203	24	227	3	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	7	4·09	...	3·66	..	...	..	...	...	...

5. *Statement showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1882 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A — From inside the Jail.	B — From outside the Jail.	C — Total.	A — Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	B — Of those who escaped during the year.	C — Total.	A — Of previous years.	B — Of the year.	C — Total.	A — Under one year.	B — Above one and under seven years.	C — Above seven years.
1	Mercara ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...

II. C. PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

6. *Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												Ratio of column 6 c to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 c to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
						Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A		B By Jail Officers.							C				
												By Criminal Courts.		A Solitary confinement.		B Reduced diet.		C Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D Corporal punishment.		E Other punishments.		Total punishments.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
1	Mercara ...	83·89	4·50	...	...	18	..	15	2	18	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	4	...	29	17	...	53	59·96	32·07
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	·50	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	84·39	4·55	...	...	18	...	15	2	18	...	...	...	1	2	..	...	4	-	29	17	...	53	59·96	32·07

7. *Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg for the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail—					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	
1	Mercara.	171	20	93	20	58	...	15	...	83·89	4·50	77·41	...	141	...	69	...	58	...	15	...	0	...	108	...	24	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	29	3	29	3	...	...	...	...	·50	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	200	23	127	23	58	...	15	...	84·39	4·55	77·41	...	141	...	69	...	58	...	15	...	9	...	108	...	24	...

8. *Statement showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.		Remarks.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Mercara	83·89	4·50	6·00	...	7·15	...	6	...	3	...	
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	·50	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	84·39	4·55	6·00	...	7·15	...	6	...	3	..	

9. *Table of Diet for all Classes of Native Prisoners in Coorg.*

	A Scale for men sentenced to more than two years' rigorous imprisonment.							B Scale for men sentenced to more than six months and up to two years' rigorous imprisonment.							Men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and under.							Simple, women, and under-trial.							Juvenile Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Rice	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Ragi	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	24	12	24	24	24	12	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	10	20	20	10	20	20
Dál or bullar ...	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Meat (with bone)...	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyre	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Gingelly-oil ...	0		0		0			0		0		0			0		0	0	0			0		0	0	0			0		0	0	0		
Ghee		0		0		0	0		0		0		0	0		0				0	0		0				0	0		0				0	0
Tamarind ...																																			
Salt																																			
Curry powder ...																																			
Onions ...																																			
Garlic																																			
Vegetables ...	6		6		6		6	6		6		6		6	6		6	6	6		6	6		6	6	6		6	6		6	6	6		6
Firewood* ...	1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.						

Men who do not get meat, to get 4 oz. of dál and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.
2 drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.
* Where closed fire places are in use, 1¼ lbs. of firewood will be served out, where open fire places, 2 lbs.

Men who do not eat meat, to get 3 oz. of dál and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.

Women and juveniles to get tyre if sentenced over six months; under-trial prisoners, tyre and meat if over two months in confinement.
Rice may be given entirely to any under-trial prisoner unaccustomed to ragi and to any one whom ragi disagrees with, at recommendation of Medical Officer.
Juveniles under 14 years to get 16 oz. of grain and 2 oz. of meat.

II. C: PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

10. *Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882 *excluding the Cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.*

1	2	3			4			5		6		7			8		9		10	11		12
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.			Rations.			Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of average strength.		Serial Number.
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B				
					Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.		Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.				
					Rs.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.		
1	Mercara ...	83 39	7 05	90 44	5,246 13 1	54 15 9		2,397 12 0	24 6 4	1,762 0 0	17 14 10	222 12 5	2 4 7	61 2 6	527 8 0	5 15 4	814 11 3	8 4 6	10,973 8 9	111 10 4		1
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	5 5	2 96	8 01	156 2 11	39 0 9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13 6	5 3 4	177 0 5	44 4 1		2
	Total.....	88 44	10 01	98 45	5,402 0 0	52 13 6		2,397 12 0	23 6 11	1,762 0 0	17 14 10	222 12 5	2 4 7	61 2 6	527 8 0	5 15 4	835 8 9	8 3 8	11,150 9 2	109 0 0		

11. *Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882 *(excluding cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs, compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8				9
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of all hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.				Serial Number.
		1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	
		Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	Rs A.	
1	Mercara	47 11 5	1 4 5	2 13	.....	44 10	47 2	40 9	.....	2 1 1	6 2 2	.....		3 10 4	7 8 2	.....		14 5	12 9 8	2		112 6	116 13	109 0	.....	1
	Total...	47 11 5	1 4 5	2 13	.....	44 10	47 2	40 9	.....	2 1 1	6 2 2	.....		3 10 4	7 8 2	.....		14 5	12 9 8	2		112 6	116 13	109 0	.....	

II. C. PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

12. *Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	On prison duties.					On Jail buildings.				K	L				
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or to supplies in Jails, e.g., patient-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the P. W. Dept.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (? K).
1	Mercara ...	1·74 ·52	63·02	3·63	...	...	6·00	13·00	3·59	6·83	8·07	...	...	..	5·63	39·90	...	1,406	7·22	15·65	48·06
	Total.....	2·26	83·02	3·63	...	...	6·00	13·00	3·59	6·83	8·07	...	...	...	5·63	39·90	..	1,403	7·22	15·65	48·06

13. *Statement showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labor in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13		14
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Average number sentenced to labor.	Average number employed on Jail Manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1882.		Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.		Total.		Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.		Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1882.		Total.		Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 7).		Average earning per head calculated on column 3.			Average earning per head calculated on column 4.		Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	
1	Mercara ...	83·02	39·90	..	...	6,216	11	6,216	11	10,275	7	...	.	10,275	7	4,058	12	48	14	0	101	11	0
	Total.....	83·02	39·90	...	...	6,216	11	6,216	11	10,275	7	...	...	10,275	7	4,058	12	48	14	0	101	11	0

14. *Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).		Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash receipts (column 11 of Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average cost per head (average strength (column 4 minus column 6).		Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
1	Mercara	10,973	8	111	10	4,058	12	45	14	6,914	12	65	12	
		177	0	44	4	...	...	...	...	177	...	44	4	
	Total	11,150	8	133	14	4,058	12	45	14	7,091	12	110	0	

15. *Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the yards of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per cent of average strength. A — Of admissions into Hospital.			B — Of daily average number sick.			C — Of deaths from cholera.			D — Of deaths from all other causes.			E — Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Mercara Jail. Convicts	83	6	89	83·89	4·30	88·39	98	5	103	107	5	112	3·24	·17	3·41	11	...	11	2	..	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	127·54	111·11	126·71	3·86	3·77	3·85	3·57	...	3·59	9·53	...	9·05	15·11	...	12·44
	Under-trial	25	...	25	6·36	·69	7·05	17	5	22	1	1	2	·21	·01	·22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·72	144·92	28·36	3·60	1·44	3·12	...	...	...	15·72	...	14·18	15·72	...	14·18
	Civil Prisoners	6	...	6	2·78	·06	2·84	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	114	6	120	93·03	5·25	98·28	120	10	130	108	6	114	3·45	·18	3·63	12	...	12	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	116·09	114·28	115·99	3·78	3·42	3·69	3·22	...	3·05	9·76	...	9·15	12·89	...	12·21
	Grand Total. Convicts	83	6	89	83·89	4·30	88·39	98	5	103	107	5	112	3·24	·17	3·41	11	...	11	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	127·54	111·11	126·71	3·86	3·77	3·85	3·57	...	3·59	9·53	...	9·05	15·11	...	12·44
	Under-trial	25	...	25	6·36	·69	7·05	17	5	22	1	1	2	·21	·01	·22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·72	144·92	28·36	3·60	1·44	3·12	...	...	...	15·72	...	14·18	15·72	...	14·18
	Civil Prisoners	6	...	6	2·78	·06	2·84	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of all	114	6	120	93·03	5·25	98·28	120	10	130	108	6	114	3·15	·18	3·63	12	...	12	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	116·09	114·28	115·99	3·78	3·42	3·69	3·22	...	3·05	9·76	...	9·15	12·89	...	12·21

16. *Statement showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	A — Small-pox.		B — Intermittent Fever.		C — Remittent and Continued Fever.		D — Other Fevers.		E — Cholera.		F — Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		G — Anæmia and General Debility.		H — Respiratory Diseases.		I — Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		J — Jaundice.		K — Ulcers and Boils.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent of average strength from— Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Mercara ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	33	1	3	3	...	...	6	2	3	1	17	3	...	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	3·05	3·05	17·29	3·05
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	3	3	...	...	6	2	3	1	17	3	...	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	3·05	3·05	17·29	3·05

II. C. PRISONS.—(VITAL).

17. *Statement showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·80	2·40	9	...	13·08	...	12·38	2·10	2	...	16·15	...	2·71	...	...	...	...	...	83·89	4·50	11	...	13·11	...
	Total...	·02	...	...	...	...	...	68·80	2·40	9	...	13·08	...	12·38	2·10	2	...	16·15	...	2·71	...	...	...	...	...	83·89	4·50	11	...	13·11	...

18. *Statement showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882 *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.
1	Mercara.	36·38	10	27·48	19·58	1	5·10	21·18	...	...	6·21	...	...	4·04	...	...	1·00	...	...
	Total ..	36·38	10	27·48	19·58	1	5·10	21·18	...	...	6·21	...	...	4·04	...	...	1·00	...	...

19. *Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1882.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara	11	2	344	33	355	35	390	6·36	·69	7·05	268	23	293	75	8	84	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	2	12
2	Lock-ups	2	...	299	20	301	20	321	2·74	·22	2·96	219	15	234	78	5	83	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total .	13	2	643	51	656	55	711	9·10	·91	10·01	487	40	527	154	13	167	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	2	15

Statement A showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of Coorg at the close of the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1882 in the part of the Jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner within cubic space, in all Jails above 5 years.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Simple punishment.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Public Works Department.	By Jail Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1	Mercara Jail ...	Cells	6	...	3	...	4	...	25	...	2	...	4	6	70	120	6	...	...	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation, Do without ... Total ...																		
		Total average population ...	6	...	3	...	4	...	25	...	2	...	4	6	70	120	6	...	...	

II. C. PRISONS.

Statement B showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Coorg during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5					6					7
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Remarks.
				a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d		
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	
1	Mercara ...	176	17	33	14	5	7	59	43	21	19	17	100	
		32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	208	17	33	14	5	7	59	43	21	19	17	100	

Statement C showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4								5								6								7	8	9
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.								Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.								Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4								Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Remarks.
			Sentenced to—								Sentenced to—								Sentenced to—										
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.			
1	Mercara Jail ...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 days.	..	4 2 10	

Annual Return showing the Working of the Mark System to be submitted by Superintendents of Jails.

1	2										3										4
	Amount of remission in days gained by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was—										Amount of gratuity earned by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was—										
	Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—										
Names of all Convicts released during the year who were granted remission or gratuity for marks earned by industry (with or without special marks).	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Remarks.
Nabbi Saib	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Santaiya	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	
Govindu	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	
Giddu	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	
Bavani	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Number who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total released who came under the mark system.	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement D showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Mercara Jail in 1882.

1	2																						3		
Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted to Jail during the year 1882 under sentence not exceeding-																						Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																	A.		B						
																	For life.		For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
XI Sections 193, 200 to 205 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
„ „ 211 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
XIII All Sections "Weights and Measures".	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
XV All Sections "Religion"...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
XVI Sections 302, 303, 307 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ „ 312 to 318 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
„ 324, 333, 335 to 338 ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	10
„ „ 363 to 373 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
„ „ 377 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
XVII „ 379 to 381, 461 and 462...	23	7	11	3	13	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	10	72
„ „ 384 to 385 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ „ 403 and 404 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ „ 406 to 409 ...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
„ „ 411 to 414 ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
„ „ 417 to 420 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ „ 447 to 448 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
„ „ 425 to 430 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ „ 449, 450, 459 and 460	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
XIX „ 490 to 492 ...	1	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	25
XX „ 493 to 498 ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
XXI „ 500 to 502 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
XXII „ 504 to 510 ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
XVI „ 323, 344, 352, 355	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
All other offences ...	8	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
																							171	20	191

II. D.

1. *General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and*

PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer from other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, vide columns 3 c and 3 f of previous year.	Total.	Investigated.			Number of cases pursued to be investigated by Police under Section 157, C. P. C.	Number of cases transferred to other Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police after investigation under Section 155, C. P. C., and struck off by Magistrate as false.	Number of cases struck off by Magistrate, &c., as false, though reported by Police as true.	Number of cases pending under Police investigation.
						By Police *suo motu*.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.					
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7	8	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e
	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.												
1a		Substantive abetments under Sections 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 489, and 471...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Govt. notes ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Do by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Do by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	6	...	6	6	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	5	...	5	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	33	...	33	33	...	...	10	...	3	...	...
24	363 to 369... ...	Kidnapping or abduction	9	...	9	7	1	1	4	...	1	...	...
25	340 to 348... ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	10	...	10	10	...	...	3	...	2	...	...
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	74	...	74	71	2	1	23	...	9	...	...

POLICE.

Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the Province of Coorg for the year 1882.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases under trial before Magistrate and superior Court.	Number of cases finally investigated by Police and accepted as true by Magistracy.	Number of cases in columns 8g, in which conviction was obtained.	PERSONS. Number arrested. Pending at the end of 1882.	Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 & 8.)	Number arrested. Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Police under Section 125, C.P.C. and not sent to Magistrate for enquiry.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Session or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour.)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of year. Before being put on trial. In Police custody.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
8f	8g	9	10	10a	11	12	12a	13	13a	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	3	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	19	15	...	...	40	...	40	...	4	...	36	13	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	2	...	...	4	2	6	...	1	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	2	...	...	1)	...	10	...	2	...	8	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	41	23	...	...	81	2	83	1	11	...	71	31	1	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

1

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases										
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer from other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, vide columns 8 and 8 of previous year.	Total.	Investigated.			Number of cases refused to be investigated by Police under Section 157, Cr. P. C.	Number of cases transferred to other Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police after investigation under Section 173, Cr. P. C., and struck off by Magistrate as false.	Number of cases struck off by Magistracy, &c., as false, though reported by Police as true.	Number of cases pending under Police investigation.
						By Police *suo motu*.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.					
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7	8	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e
		Class III.— Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.											
30	395, 397, 398	... Dacoity	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
31	399, 402...	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	... Robbery with hurt. — By poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		— By other means	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	... Robbery. — In dwelling house ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		— On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		— Other robberies	6	...	6	6	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11	...	11	11	...	...	3	...	3	...	2
35	454, 455, 457 to 460...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	43	...	43	42	1	...	15	...	4	...	14
36	449 to 452	... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparations for hurt... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	63	...	63	62	1	...	23	...	8	...	18
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the person.											
38	334 ...	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	9	...	9	7	1	1	3	...	...	...	1
40	336, 337 ...	... Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	374.. ...	... Compulsory labor	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	11	...	11	9	1	1	3	...	...	...	1
		Class V.—Minor Offences against property.											
42	453, 456 ...	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
43	379 to 382	... Theft — Of cattle	10	...	10	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
		— Ordinary	214	...	214	207	6	1	74	...	35	...	14
44	406 to 408	... Criminal breach of trust	22	...	22	20	2	...	7	...	1	...	4
45	411, 414 ...	... Receiving stolen property	8	...	8	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
46	447, 448 ...	... Criminal or house-trespass... ...	10	...	10	10	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
47	461, 462 ..	... Breaking close receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	265	...	265	256	8	1	93	...	37	...	18
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.											
48	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C....	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
50	295 to 297	... Offences against religion	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	——— Excise Laws	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		——— Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		——— Forest Rules	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		——— Cotton Act	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or Local laws ...	... Public and local nuisances	5	...	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
58	... ...	... Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	19	...	19	19	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
		Grand Total.....	434	...	434	418	12	4	144	...	55	...	38

1.—*Continued.*

Number of cases under trial before Magistrate and superior Courts.	Number of cases fully investigated by Police and acquittals true by Magistracy.	Number of cases in column 8 *g*, in which conviction was obtained.	PERSONS. Number arrested. Pending at the end of 1892.	Within the year. Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 & 8)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Police under Section 125, Cr. P. C., and not sent to Magistrate for enquiry.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Session or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of year. Before being put on trial. In Police custody.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
8*f*	8*g*	9	10	10*a*	11	12	12*a*	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	350	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	80	...
...	3	1	...	...	9	...	9	...	3	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	8	...	...	23	...	23	...	5	...	18	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	977	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	14	9	...	...	36	...	36	...	10	...	26	12	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	1,407	27
1	4	1	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	2	...	...	9	1	10	...	..	..	10	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	5	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	..	4	3	60	45
6	85	58	...	...	184	2	186	..	58	...	128	51	...	73	...	...	...	4	...	49	36	2,420	634
...	10	3	...	...	11	...	11	...	1	...	10	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	208	1
1	4	4	...	...	16	...	16	...	1	...	15	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	108	70	...	...	236	2	240	...	60	..	180	67	...	108	...	...	...	5	...	56	40	2,686	680
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	3	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	1	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	11	...	...	31	...	31	...	2	...	29	13	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	186	116	...	...	393	13	402	1	83	..	325	133	1	185	1	...	...	5	...	68	43	4,093	707

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of cases pending at the close of last year, columns 7 and 11.		Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.
				Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	4a		5
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.				
1a	Substantive abetments under Sections 165, 117 to 110, Indian Penal Code...		...	...	...	...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	...	...	...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	..	...	...	...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238 ...	Offences against public justice	...	...	..	...
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Do by public servants	1	...	...	...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	...	...	...	...
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents...	...	...	...	...
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	2	...	...	2
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	...	...	...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray... ...	...	...	..	...
		Total.....,	3	...	...	2
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.				
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	...	...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	2	...	...	...
		Class III.—Serious Offences against property.				
12	384 to 389	Extortion	4	...	...	2
		Total.....	4	...	...	2
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the person.				
13	323	Hurt	...	...	...	...
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	...	...	...	...
		Class V.—Minor Offences against property.				
16	417 to 423	Cheating	3	...	...	...
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	2	...	...	1
18	539	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	10	...	...	2
		Total.....	15	...	...	3
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.				
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	...	...	...
21	295	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1	...	...	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult...	5	...	...	2
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	7	...	...	3
		Grand Total.....	31	...	...	10

I.—*Concluded.*

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases struck off as false.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Number of persons pending or under trial at the end of the year.	Amount of property lost.	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	
2	...	13	11	2	...	...	...	
2	...	13	11	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	
11	1	12	6	6	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	...	8	1	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	
18	3	39	18	18	3	...	...	

2. *Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result of Police Operations in the Province of Coorg for* 1882.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Total number of cases fully investigated during the year and accepted as true, column 8 *g* of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to true cases investigated.		Number and Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount of property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.			
									Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
			1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
1	2	3	4	5	5 *a*		6	7	8	9	9 *a*		9 *b*		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class I.—Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																								
1	Substantive abetments under Sections 115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 256, 260 to 263, 467 & 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	1	1	1	1	100	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 229 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	1	...	1	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	1	1	1	100	100	6	8	...	...	6	8	6	8	83·33	87·50	83·63	87·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	3	2	3	2	100	500	8	9	...	...	8	9	8	9	87·50	77·77	87·50	77·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.																								
7																										
8																										
9	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		Other murders	2	3	2	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	1	100	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	2	33·33	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	2	2	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	376	Rape	3	2	2	2	50·0	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	4	4	50·0	...	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	2	1	1	100	100	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	2	50·0	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	7	5	5	3	60·0	100	21	7	...	...	21	7	20	7	38·09	100	40·0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	21	33	12	19	66·6	78·94	36	40	...	...	36	40	22	36	25·0	57·50	40·90	63·88	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	1	9	1	4	...	50·0	1	8	...	...	1	8	1	5	...	33·33	...	40·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	7	10	7	5	60·0	40·0	8	10	...	...	8	10	8	8	100	30·0	62·50	37·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	46	74	32	41	59·37	56·09	78	83	...	...	78	83	63	71	31·64	45·78	39·68	53·52	...	...	...	...	...	...

		property only.																								
30	395, 397, 398	... Dacoity	4	2	2	...	50·0	...	13	...	...	...	13	..	13	...	7·69	...	7·69	...	845	350	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	... Robbery { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		with hurt. { By other means	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	... Robbery { In dwelling house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Other robberies	13	6	4	1	75·0	...	26	4	...	...	26	4	11	2	30·76	...	72·72	...	1,182	...	606	...	51·28	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 436 to 440	... Serious mischief and cognate offences	16	11	4	3	25·0	33·33	12	9	...	...	12	9	8	6	8·33	11·11	12·5	16·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	27	43	9	10	88·88	80·0	25	23	...	...	25	23	14	13	52·0	56·52	92·85	72·22	3,850	977	87	27	0·96	02·76
36	449 to 452 ...	... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	63	63	20	14	65·0	64·28	84	36	...	...	84	36	47	26	27·38	38·88	46·93	53·84	5,877	1,407	643	27	10·94	01·91
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the person.																								
38	334 ...	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	341 to 344 ...	... Wrongful restraint and confinement	9	9	7	4	42·85	25·0	13	8	...	...	13	8	9	8	23·07	12·50	33·33	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	336, 337 ...	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	2	1	2	100	50·0	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	100	50·0	100	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	374 ...	... Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	10	11	8	6	50·0	33·33	14	10	...	...	14	10	10	10	28·57	20·0	40·0	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class V.—Minor Offences against property.																								
42	453, 456 ...	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	7	1	5	...	40·0	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	33·33	...	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	379 to 382 ...	... Theft { Of cattle	33	10	18	6	56·45	33·33	45	21	...	...	45	21	27	21	20·0	85·71	33·33	85·71	140	60	106	45	74·64	75·0
		{ Ordinary	194	214	59	85	62·71	68·25	200	167	...	...	200	167	108	128	29·0	39·24	54·71	57·03	2,303	2,420	687	634	29·83	26·19
44	406 to 408 ...	... *Criminal breach of trust*	11	22	3	10	66·66	30·0	8	11	...	...	8	11	3	10	25·0	27·27	66·66	30·0	...	206	...	1	...	...
45	411, 414 ...	... Receiving stolen property	4	8	2	4	100	100	4	16	...	...	4	16	8	16	7·0	87·50	100	87·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	447, 448 ...	... *Criminal or house-trespass*...	1	10	...	3	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	461, 462 ...	... Breaking close receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	250	285	83	108	61·17	64·81	267	240	...	...	267	240	145	180	28·08	45·0	51·72	60·0	2,445	2,686	793	680	32·43	25·31
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																								
48	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P.C....	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	...	1	...	1	...	100	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	75·0	...	75·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Station	,, Excise Laws	14	5	9	5	77·77	60·0	19	8	...	...	19	8	16	8	73·68	37·50	87·50	37·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		,, Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		,, Forest Rules	...	1	...	1	...	100	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		,, Coffee Act	37	5	36	5	77·77	100	39	5	...	...	39	5	39	5	69·23	100	71·79	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		,, Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	283, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	1	5	1	5	100	33·33	1	10	...	...	1	10	1	10	100	30·0	100	30·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	54	19	47	15	76·59	73·33	63	31	...	...	63	31	60	29	78·30	51·61	71·66	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total.....	426	434	195	186	65·12	62·36	515	409	...	...	515	409	333	325	34·36	45·23	55·15	56·92	8,322	4,093	1,436	707	17·25	17·27

3. *Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes in the Province of Coorg for* 1882.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.												Remarks.
												Number of Persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
Nil.																											

4. *Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882.

District.	Part I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property.																Part II.—Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						Remarks.
	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where Additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of Additional Police.		Total Cost of Additional Police, including all Contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or travel to a village or place in which the Additional Police was established.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which offenders followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Padinalkanad Taluk in Coorg	Bayamandala	3	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	26	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nidugunad Do	Iriya	2	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madakeopet	Mohurrum	2	3,000	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Virarajendrapet	Do	2	2,500	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....		...	9	15,250	3	32	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

5. *Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882.

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force: Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of the District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues: Number of District and Assistant District Commissioners.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues: Officers.	Men.	Cost of Police: Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2) and pay of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Commissioners (Col. 3.)	Other Expenses of Col. 3: Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Commissioners.	Pay of Establishments (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4 and 5.) (4.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse allowances permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. 11, 13 and 14.	Average pay of—Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force: In District: Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails: Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries: Officers.	Men.	On other Duties: Officers.	Men.	On Town Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men): To Area: Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns. (5)	To Population: Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Mahadeopet ...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Virarajendrapet ...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Fraserpet ..	...	—	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701 14 0	5,137 0 10	...		...	849 8 6	6,688 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Kodlipet ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Estt. to check coffee stealing ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	1,583	178,302	...	...	4	...	...	412
Do of Jail and Treasury Police.	...	...	...	3	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078 10 9	3,598 1 9	...		...	608 0 0	5,284 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Frontier Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total	...	...	...	16	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,780 8 9	8,735 2 7	...	100	..	1,457 8 6	11,973 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	1,583	178,302	...	...	4	...	...	412

6. *Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force: Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Punishments: Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate: Under Police Act.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.	Other offences.	Reward: Number of Police rewarded during the year.	Education: Number of Police who can read and write.	Number of Police under instruction during the year.	...enlisted during the year.	...year's service and under ten	...years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year: ...ion.	...ality.	...ration without ... or gratuity.	...issal (Columns 7	...harge otherwise ...nder preceding ...	...tion.		...o of men in Hospital ...he year to total strength	...age of deaths during the ...tal strength of Force.
	...cers.	...n.				...cers.		...cers.		...cers.	...n.	...n.	...n.															

II. D. POLICE.

7. Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police in the Province of Coorg for the year 1882.

District.	Race.												Religion or Caste.																													
													Officers.														Men.															
	Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.						Hindus.								Other Religions.				Hindus.								Other Religions.							
	District or Assistant District Commissioners.		Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Commissioners.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Commissioners.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Moggas.	Coorg.	Sivachar.	Hindus of all other Castes.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Mudaretis.	Moplas or Muhammadans.	Hindus of all other Castes.			Grand Total, Officers and Men.
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.																													
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Mahadeopet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	8	4	...	...	17
Virarajendrapet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9	...	...	18
Fraserpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	12
Kolliret ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	7
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	15	...	26	...	...	54

H. E. MILITARY.

1. *Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882—83.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and Men.						Detail of Force at the end of year.						Average Annual Pay and Allowances of each—					Total Cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of 14th Feb. 1882.	Recruited up to 31st March 1882.	Died,			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of 31st March 1883.	No. of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Total Camp followers and Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Camp followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							
													Nil.								

2. *Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882—83.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.					Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, and on Active Service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average Number of Men at Head-quarters of each Regiment, &c., detailed Battery, &c., not on for out-post duty. Active Service.	Average Number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed	Average Number of days spent by each Man on Active Service.	Average number of days spent by each Man not on Active Service.			Number of Men invalided or Station Pensions during the period from 14th February to 31st March 1883.	Number of Regimental Parade during the period from 14th February to 31st March 1883.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
							On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On Furlough.			
					Nil.							

3. *Statement showing Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg on the last day of the* 31st *March* 1883.

	Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Christians				
	Muhammadans				
	Hindus				
	Other Caste...				
According to Caste.	Christians				
	Muhammadans				
	Brahman and Rajput				
	Maharattas				
	Telingas or Gentus				
	Tamil				
	Other Caste				
	European				
	Indo Britons				
According to Country and Race.	Hindustan				
	Northern Circars				
	Central Carnatic, Madras and Vellore				
	Southern Carnatic, Trichinopolly				
	Ravanadal				
	Cadel Districts				
	Mysore				
	Tanjore, Madura and Tuinco				
	General Average.....				

II. F. MARINE.

1. *Statement showing the Strength and other Particulars of the Marine Force for the year* 1882—83.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.						Total Cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of this year.	Number of Ships.	No. of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	
			In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.																
									Nil.												

2. *Statement showing the Religion, Races and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force,* 1882—83.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Caste and Race.
	Nil.			

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. FINANCE.

1. *Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Sources of Revenue.	Gross Receipts.		Refunds and Drawbacks.		Charges against Income.								Net Receipts.		Deficit.	
					Charges of collection including cost of Salt, Opium and maintaining reproductive works.		Allowances and Assignments under Treaty and Engagements.		Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants.		Total.					
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Land Revenue ...	3,31,295	2 1	4,661	9 3	64,667	4 9	7,279	9 0	13,750	15 2	90,349	6 2	2,40,945	15 11	...	...
Forest ...	1,37,612	3 11	...	...	65,481	2 3	...	...	...	...	65,481	2 3	72,131	1 11	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs...	1,63,440	9 2	...	...	2,154	15 2	...	...	...	...	2,154	15 2	1,61,285	10 0	...	...
Total	6,32,387	15 2	4,661	9 3	1,31,303	5 11	7,279	9 0	13,750	15 2	1,56,945	7 4	4,75,442	7 10	...	...
Assessed taxes Income Tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps. General ...	22,217	5 6	1,024	0 0	419	3 4	...	...	...	...	1,443	5 4	20,825	15 8	...	...
Stamps. Court Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps.	69,357	10 0	229	4 0	1,348	0 11	...	...	...	...	1,577	10 11	67,779	15 1	...	...
Law and Justice. Refunds ...	4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3 0	...	...
Law and Justice. Real Fines ...	5,810	6 10	490	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	12 0	5,320	10 10	...	...
Law and Justice. Miscellaneous ...	620	0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	0 2	...	...
Interests ...	1,830	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830	15 11	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	705	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	15 1	...	...
Local rates and taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails ...	9,272	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,272	7 7	...	...
Registration ...	3,270	5 0	42	9 0	1,068	13 8	...	...	...	...	1,111	13 8	2,158	1 10	...	...
Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	3,125	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,125	14 0	...	...
Medical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cemetery Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anche Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postage and Service Labels...	15,020	4 6	...	...	8,308	7 10	...	...	...	...	8,308	7 10	7,381	12 2	...	...
Public Works. Refunds ...	2,967	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,967	9 6	...	...
Public Works. Sales ...	101	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1 1	...	...
Public Works. Rent ...	1,280	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	15 6	...	...
Military Refund ...	1,969	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,969	11 1	...	...
Electric Telegraph ...	3,950	4 11	...	...	154	4 3	...	...	...	...	154	4 3	3,796	0 8	11,495	0 2
Grand Total...	7,74,681	0 4	6,447	9 7	1,37,811	12 9	7,279	9 0	13,750	15 2	1,58,841	14 2	6,09,287	1 2	...	...
Excluded Local Funds, Municipal Funds ...	24,004	9 10	11	0 0	692	11 2	...	...	...	...	703	11 2	23,300	14 8	...	...
Dispensary ...	3,617	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,617	6 0	...	...
School plantation receipts ...	3,100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	0 0	...	...
Total...	31,721	15 10	11	0 0	692	11 2	...	...	...	...	703	11 2	30,018	4 8	...	...
Local Fund..	28,997	15 8	13	8 8	194	6 10	...	...	...	...	207	15 6	28,789	0 2	...	...
Total...	49,719	15 6	24	8 8	887	2 0	...	...	...	...	911	10 8	48,808	4 10	...	...
Gross Receipts...	8,24,400	15 10	6,472	1 11	1,38,740	14 7	7,279	9 0	13,750	15 2	7,86,243	8 10	6,40,052	7 2	11,495	0 2

N. B.—Rs. 1,005— 5—0 granted annually for the worship of deities.
Rs. 5,417— 5—2 granted to headmen of villages for collecting revenue.

Net heads shown in receipts are shown here.

III. A. FINANCE.

2. *Accounts of Expenditure from Net Income of the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

	Amount last year, 1881—82.			Amount present year, 1882—83.		
Court and Political Establishment and Contingencies	43,834	13	9	44,701	2	6
Judicial charges ... Courts	35,101	14	3	40,029	1	11
Do Prisons						
Police Charges	14,449	6	7	12,360	5	8
Military	1,17,243	3	1	1,04,969	15	8
Deficit Post Office	17,646	14	0	11,495	0	2
Do Electric Telegraph	5,207	13	0	7,253	0	0
Ecclesiastical	0,972	12	7	6,761	12	10
Superannuation and Retired Allowances						
Public Works ... Civil, New	1,36,018	3	3	1,51,230	7	5
Do Repairs...						
Education...	22,496	15	4	23,295	14	0
Miscellaneous	4,448	4	0	665	3	11
Total Imperial.....	4,03,418	3	10	4,02,762	0	1
Local.						
District Funds	28,072	10	2	22,720	10	9
Other Expenditure						
Police.						
Other Municipal Expenditure	15,348	5	4	12,719	10	2
Total Local.....	43,420	15	6	35,440	4	11
Grand Total.....	4,46,839	3	4	4,38,202	5	0
Surplus.....	...	...	...	2,11,450	2	2

3. *Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
Cash Balance of last year	5,38,160	5	4				
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1 deducting Rs. 1,987—15—11 being sale proceeds of waste lands separately shown.	6,47,664	7	3	Expenditure as per Statements Nos. 1 and 2 ...	6,12,950	13	8
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	...	...	...	Loans, Railways and Interests	2,149	0	10
Do Service Funds	...	...	...	Advances	2,130	14	2
Repayment of Advances	2,193	0	0				
Deposits	47,134	10	7	Repayments of Deposits	48,866	6	0
Price Money	...	...	...				
Sale of waste lands	1,987	15	11	Bills of other Treasuries paid	37,345	5	3
Bills drawn on other Treasuries...	1,77,017	14	11				
Family Remittances...	4,000	...	...	Remittance to State Treasuries	6,13,520	0	0
Add amount deducted as per Statement No. 1 ...	1,74,749	3	3				
Total.....	16,36,911	14	8				
Disbursements.....	13,16,962	7	11	Total.....	13,16,962	7	11
Cash Balance at the end of the year...	3,19,949	6	9				

Statement showing Particulars of the Public Works Expenditure shown in Finance Statement No. 2 for the year 1882—83.

Month.		Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
April	1882	By Cheques	11,757	5	9			
May	do	Do	8,036	5	8			
June	do	Do	8,424	12	9			
July	do	Do	7,157	1	1			
August	do	Do	7,691	5	6			
September	do	Do	11,515	10	7			
October	do	Do	11,807	1	8			
November	do	Do	16,195	9	10			
December	do	Do	15,809	4	4			
January	1883	Do	16,732	1	2			
February	do	Do	19,403	4	0			
March	do	Do	31,312	5	11			
		Total.....				1,65,882	4	3
Deduct Cost of District Fund works carried out by D. P. W. but shown under Local Funds ...		... ...				14,651	12	10
Shown in Finance Statement No. 2 as Public Works Expenditure		... ...				1,51,230	7	5

III. A. FINANCE.

4. *Statement showing the Gross and Net Revenue of General and Court Fee Stamps for the year* 1882—83.

Description.	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.					Net Revenue.
		Charges for stamping, &c., at Madras.	Establishment and Contingencies of Superintendent of Stamps.	Salaried Court Fee Vendors at Headquarters.	Discount to Vendors.	Total.	
Other General Stamps.							
General Stamps	18,820 8 0	...	...	...	335 11 7	335 11 7	18,484 12 5
One Anna Stamps for receipts and cheques...	1,446 5 0	...	...	...	83 9 0	83 9 0	1,362 11 3
Bill for exchange	759 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	759 1 0
Hundis	588 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	588 6 0
Court Fee Stamps...	69,357 10 0	...	...	...	1,348 6 11	1,348 6 11	68,009 3 1
Total.....	90,971 14 0	...	..	...	1,767 12 3	1,767 12 3	89,204 1 9

III. B. PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Statement showing the Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882—83.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Cost of Establishment.	Tools and Plant.
	Capital spent on works yielding Income.	Maintenance of works yielding Income.	Capital spent on works not yielding Income.	Maintenance of works not yielding Income.	Total.		
CIVIL.							
1. Roads	...	...	33,687	43 797			
2. Bridges	...	...	27,524	1,178			
3. Canals and Tanks	...	...	...	...			
4. Public Buildings	...	...	—631	2,113			
5. Sanitaria	...	...	...	...			
6. Inspection Lodges	...	...	...	341			
7. Travellers' Bungalows	...	...	..	3,198			
8. Minor Civil Works	...	...	353	...			
9. Minor Civil Communications	...	...	...	...			
Total.....	...	...	60,933	50,627	1,11,560	28,938	1,465
MILITARY.							
1. Barrack Buildings...	...	...	...	230			
2. Fortifications	...	...	16	...			
3. Other Works and Buildings	...	...	...	484			
4. Other Military purposes	...	...	...	...			
5. Ordnance	...	...	...	...			
Total.....	...	...	16	724	740	220	...
DISTRICT FUNDS.							
1. Buildings	...	...	12	36			
2. Roads, Bridges, &c.	...	...	1,207	11,305			
Total.....	...	...	1,219	11,341	12,560	3,143	199
CIVIL BUDGET.							
1. Buildings, Petty Constructions and Repairs ..	...	...	...	3,188	3,188	726	...
Grand Total	...	...	62,168	65,880	1,28,048	33,097	1,66

III. C. RAILWAYS, 1882—83.

Name of Work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers during the year.					Approximate Receipts from Passengers.	Approximate Receipts from Merchandise.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Approximate Receipts.	Working Expenses, approximate.	Net Profits, approximate.	No. of European Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital Expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Only Class.	Total.									
						Nil.										

III. D. MARINE.

1. *Statement showing the Government Ships and Vessels employed during the year* 1882—83.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each Vessel and Horse power of each Engine, if a Steamer.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earning of the Vessel.	Remarks (showing the nature of the duties in which each Vessel was employed).
Nil.						

2. *Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels*, 1882—83.

Description of Establishment.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil.					

III. E. AGRICULTURAL.

1. *Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate*, 1882—83.

Name of District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetable.	Cardamom.	Garden.
Coorg	73,028	...	1,432	A small quantity is sometimes grown along with ragi.	Planted in rice fields. Quantity not known.	Occasionally sown in ragi fields. Quantity not known.	Nil.	Nil.	Occasionally sown in ragi fields.	Do	...	48,150	Grown in fields and backyards.	290	79

2. *Stock for the year* 1882—83.

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Goats.	Remarks.
Coorg	101,515	189	385	366	5,757	11,054	486	35,833	26	

III. E. AGRICULTURE.

3. *Rates of Rent and Produce for the year* 1882—83.

District.	Average Rent per Acre, for land suited for—											Average Produce of Land per Acre in lbs.									
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seed.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seed.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.
Coorg.																							
Maximum ...	3-5-4	...	1-14-0	...	2-0-0	}	...	...	...	...	...	820	820	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Minimum ...	1-10-8	...	0-9-8	...	1-0-0	}																	

III. F. PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

1. *Produce for the year* 1882—83.

	Prices of Produce per Maund of 80 lbs.									Plough Ballock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per lb.	Iron, per cwt.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Coffee.	Cardamom.	Ragi.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. As.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		R. As.	R. As.	Rs.
Coorg ...	2 8 0	4 5 2	...	30 0 0	16 0 0	3 10 2	21 0 0	160 0 0	1 7 2	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.	Rs. 2 8 0 to Rs. 3 0 0	0 2 0	12 0 0

2. *Labor for the year* 1882—83.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Canoe per day.	Donkeys per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
Coorg	0 12 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

III. G. MINES AND QUARRIES, 1882—83.

District.	Mineral Produce.	Number of mines and quarries.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Coorg	Granite slabs and stones ...	7 Quarries ...	Estimated after being quarried to be Rs. 3,000 in value.	17,597 rice stents } were quarried from 1,576 arch do } Chenimkote for the Sid- 994 slab do } dapur Bridge.
	Gold ...			The presence of gold has been discovered on analysis of specimens sent from three coffee estates near the Periyambadi and Sampaji Ghats, but further prospecting operations are suspended consequent on the small amount of success which has as yet attended the Gold Mining Companies in Mysore and the Wynad.

III. H. MANUFACTURES, 1882—83.

	Class of Manufactures.												
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Pot and Tile makers.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass & Copper.	Building.	Tailors.	Goldsmiths.	Cheroliers.	Soda water.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Private looms and small works ...	...	124	...	1	83	62	90	10	105	110	90	55	1
Number of workmen on large works { Males ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ...	..	..	..	..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent Artizans	...	124	...	1	223	124	181	19	211	169	135	95	3
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in do Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works Rs. ...	...	1,000	...	90	21,460	22,320	32,580	5,980	28,490	30,420	33,300	12,900	1,000

III. I. TRADE.

1. *Imports*, 1882—83.

Major Head.	Quantity.	Value.	Place from which imported.
Agricultural Implement	...	20,000 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Animals living ... ... No...	12,724	57,730 0 0	Mysore.
Apparel including Haberdashery and Millinery ...	...	4,000 0 0	Madras and Bombay.
Arms and Ammunition excluding Military Accoutrements ...	...	2,900 0 0	Do do
Books and printed matter including maps and charts ...	...	4,600 0 0	Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras.
Building and Engineering materials	...	20,980 0 0	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Candles ... ... Cwts...	40	2,0.0 0 0	Madras.
Coir manufactured and unmanufactured ... Cwts...	...	13,570 0 0	Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Cotton ... ... Cwts...	110	2,000 0 0	Mysore and Madras.
Manufactures, piece goods ... ... Bales...	...	2,22,000 0 0	Bombay, Madras, Madura, Salem and Mysore.
Drugs and other medicines ... ... Cwts...	621	14,510 0 0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Dying and coloring materials	...	2,200 0 0	Madras.
Earthenware...	...	600 0 0	Mysore.
Flax manufactures including ropes	...	16,500 0 0	Madras and Calcutta.
Fruits and vegetables	...	16,7 0 0 0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Glass and Glassware	...	7,000 0 0	Mysore and Bombay.
Grain ... ... Cwts...	61,487	1 84,970 0 0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Gums and resins	...	1,000 0 0	Mysore.
Hardware and Cutlery	...	13,0.0 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Leather manufactures	...	3,5 0 0 0 0	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore and Trichinopoly.
Liquors ... ... Gallons...	...	95,000 0 0	Madras and Mysore.
Machines and mill works	...	5,0 0 0 0 0	Madras.
Metals ... ... Cwts...	...	80,000 0 0	Madras, Mysore and Mangalore.
Oils ... ... Cwts ..	2,590	50,0 0 0 0 0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Paper and paste board	...	10,0 0 0 0 0	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Provisions ... ... Bundles ..	23,101	1,11,050 0 0	Mumbai, Madras, Mysore and Tellicherry.
Salt ... ... Cwts...	18,100	1,29,5 0 0 0	Bombay and Madras.
Spices ... ... Cwts ..	4,005	31,700 0 0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Sugar and saccharine produce ... ... Cwts...	6,262	41,700 0 0	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Silk	...	4,500 0 0	Madras and Mysore.
Tobacco ... ... Cwts...	1,141	31,000 0 0	Bombay, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Umbrellas	...	8,000 0 0	Madras and Mangalore.
Wood and Timber manufactures, &c.	...	18,000 0 0	Mysore, Madras and Mangalore.
Wool and Woollen manufactures including Cumblies ...	...	16,000 0 0	Tellicherry, Mysore.
Sundries	...	1,0 0,000 0 0	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Treasure	...	5,24,2 0 0 0	Madras and Bangalore.
Government Stores	...	6,000 0 0	Madras.
Total.....	...	19,06,500 0 0	

2. *Exports*, 1882—83.

Major Head.	Quantity.	Value.	To which exported.
Coffee ... ... Cwts...	62,750	18,82,500 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry, Bangalore and Madras.
Drugs	...	1,7.0 0 0	Mangalore and Bangalore.
Fruits	...	19,500 0 0	Mangalore and Mysore.
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwts...	44,868	89,73 0 0 0	Tellicherry and other places in Malabar, Mysore.
Hides and horns	...	7,000 0 0	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Ganja ... ... Maunds...	...	2,000 0 0	Mysore.
Spices ... ... Cwts...	430	96,320 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Tobacco	...	... ...	
Wax	...	500 0 0	Mysore.
Wood	...	1,06,900 0 0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Treasure		3,13,520 0 0	Madras.
Government stores	...	... ...	
Total.....	...	25,19,670 0 0	

III. K. COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1. *Coinage*, 1882—83.

Bullion and silver coins imported during the year in Rs.						Coined during the year.							Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coins in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.										Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	1 Rupees.	Double Pies.	Single Pies.	Small Coins.	Total Value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
...	...	30,000	10,06,000	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	20,000	5,000	30,00,000	...	15,000	...

2. *Paper Currency.*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.						Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year.						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.					
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Coin.			Bullion.		
													Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.						
1,951	18,345	1,920	1,87,950	126	96,500	3,09,575	2,05,765	156	2,685	210	20,300	16	10,000	...	...	...	...	...

III. L. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions of the Province of Coorg for the year 1882—83.

Class and Order of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Indoor.	Out-door.	General.	In what shape Relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment.		Subscription.				
					In Land.	In Money.					
				Rs.		Rs.					
1. Civil Dispensary, Mercara ...	1	104	6,155	1,000 0 0	...	120	1,808 2 11			1	Medicine and food
2. Do Virajpet ...	1	60	5,402	552 0 0	...	73	139 0 0	...	...	1	Do
Imans to Cutterams.								...	...	1	
Government Institutions—											
Poor houses ...	...										
General ...	4	148	54,114	6,736 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	4	Food.
For Blind ...	...										
,, deaf ...	...										
,, Lepers, &c. ...	...										
Supported by general public to relieve paupers—											
For Blind ...	...										
,, deaf, &c. ...	...										
Hindus ...	...										
Brahmans ...	2	58	20,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lodging.
Muhammadans ...	...										
All Classes ...	1	...	...	...	48 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	Do

IV. STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of Coorg for the year 1882—83.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total Annual Income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives.	Others.				
Church of England	25	200	1	1	7,233 0 0	According to the returns furnished by the Chaplain.
Church of Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	
Protestant Dissenters ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roman Catholic	2,009	45	2	3	240 0 0	Do the priests of Mercara and Virarajendrapet.
Greek Church	...	...	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Basel Evangelical Mission Society.	251	13	2	2	...	
Parsi	21	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	162,489	...	714	1,336	24,285 10 4	In cash 13,750 15 2 Endowment 990 5 0 Land 9,544 6 2
Muhammadan	12,541	...	15	18	54 0 0	Land 38 Cash 16 54
Jain	99	...	3	3	41 10 8	
Total.....	177,435	258	737	1,363	31,874 5 0	

B. EDUCATION.

1. *Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Province of Coorg for the official year* 1882—83.

Area and Population of the Province.				Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	University education.	Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or Technical Education.						Percentage of schools and scholars to population.			Remarks.
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Total Population.	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Other Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	11	12	13	14	15
				Institutions... For Males ...	...	1	1	61	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	·03	
				Institutions... For Females ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	6	1,572	189	178000 Total.....	...	1	1	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	·03	
				Scholars ... Males ...	...	40	124	2,823	...	...	...	8	...	...	·02	·07	1·59	
				Scholars ... Females ...	...	...	1	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	
				Total.....	...	40	125	3,212	...	...	...	8	...	...	·02	·07	1·81	

2. *Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Province of Coorg for the official year* 1882—83.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						Aided Institutions.						Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning—		Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— English.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— A Vernacular Language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— English.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— A Vernacular Language.			English.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus (not Coorgs).	Muhammadans.	Others (Coorgs).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18a	18b	18c	18d	18e	
High and Middle Schools.																						
Secondary Education. — For Boys. — High School's ...English	1	40	38	29	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	40	40	...	...	12	...	28	
...Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle do ...English	1	125	110	91	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	125	125	...	...	17	...	108	
...Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. — High Schools ...English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle do ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Education. — For Boys ...English	7	312	346	278	312	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	312	312	312	...	3	39	3	247	
...Vernacular	52	2,860	2,675	1,935	...	2,800	2	81	66	59	...	31	54	2,881	...	2,881	1	84	724	77	1,995	
For Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	25	19	...	19	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	
Schools for Special or Technical Training.																						
Normal School for Masters	1	8	9	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	5	
Total.....	62	3,285	3,178	2,338	477	3,285	3	100	91	78	...	100	65	3,385	477	3,385	1	106	815	80	2,383	

3. *Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the Province of Coorg for the official year* 1882—83.

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure.												Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.				
	Government Institutions.				Aided Institutions.				Total Government Expenditure (Total of Cols 2a, 2b and 2c).	Total Expenditure from other Sources (Total of 2e, 3b and 3c).	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.					Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High and Middle Schools.																	
Secondary Education. For Boys ... English	7,688	...	1,725	9,413	...	...	...	...	7,688	1,725	9,413	39·61	72 7 1	64 1 1	...	...	The average cost in column 8 is obtained by dividing the total expenditure in column 6 by the average *daily* attendance and the cost to Government by dividing the total Government expenditure in column 4 by the average *daily* attendance.
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools.																	
Primary Education. For Boys ... English	1,729	...	1,351	3,080	...	...	...	...	1,729	1,351	3,080	13·02	11 1 3	6 3 6	...	...	
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	6,708	54	6,762	192	18	210	420	6,900	282	7,182	30·41	3 7 11	3 7 6	7 4 7	3 4 1	
For Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	129	...	130	259	129	130	259	1·09	...	...	13 2 6	6 5 1	This is the practice in the Madras Educational Reports. In former Reports the average cost of educating each pupil was obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the average *monthly* roll. There is therefore an *apparent* increase in the average cost to Government of educating each pupil though it is *actually* less this year than last year.
Schools for Special or Technical Training.																	
Normal School for Masters ...	383	...	...	383	...	...	...	...	383	...	383	2·89	136 9 7	136 9 7	...	...	
Boarding House	1,200	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	5·07	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	561	556	...	1,117	..	...	...	...	1,117	...	1,117	4·72	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships ... Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships ... Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	493	221	...	714	...	...	...	...	714	...	714	3·02	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	12,354	7,485	3,130	22,989	312	18	350	680	20,151	3,498	23,649	100·00	...	...	...	...	

IV. B. EDUCATION.

4. *Return showing the Result of Prescribed Examinations in the Province of Coorg during the official year* 1882—83.

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.		Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		Percentage of Passed Scholars on the Total Number on Rolls at the beginning of the year.
	Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Matriculation	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	
Middle School Examination { Boys ...	1	1	25	...	25	14	14	
Middle School Examination { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Primary School Examination { Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Primary School Examination { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower Primary School Examination { Boys ...	55	55	...	...	...	485	485	
Lower Primary School Examination { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

IV. C. SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

1. *Annual Return in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Entrance Fees.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Mercara Book Club ...	Circulating Library ...	Nil	Nil	673	673	26	...	...	26	No	1873.
Mercara Literary Union.	Holds periodical discussion meetings and circulates periodicals	Nil	Nil	480	480	34	...	...	34	No	2nd June 1882.

THE PRESS.

2. *Annual Return in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			News papers.	Periodicals.
Coorg ...	Mercara Jail Press.	Government.	Nil.	Nil

V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

1. *Return showing Births, Deaths and Marriages among the Population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Death occurred.*

Races or Class.	Population of place or Number of Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of Death.
Mahadeopet	6,387	61	77	120	33
Viramjenderpet	4,576	27	47	117	32
Kedlipet	856	13	10	11	30
Sanivarsante	733	15	13	22	32
Somavarpet...	1,528	36	19	14	37
Fraserpet ... ... —	1,310	60	17	26	84
Total	17,386	198	183	310	...

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

1. *Statement showing the Number of Dispensaries in the Province of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1881.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
178,302	1st Class	...	...	...	...	
	2nd do	2	...	...	2	
	3rd do	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	2	...	--	2	

2. *Statement showing the Number of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4												5				6
			In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				
			a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Coorg	Civil Dispensary, Mercara	2nd Class.	278	195	17	3	40	15·54	24	6	12·20	4·38	1·19	17·77	4,278	1,222	5,500	80·79	5,778
	Do Virarajendrapet...	2nd Class.	180	131	8	11	30	16·66	8	8	4·34	1·04	0·05	5·43	3,506	910	4,416	56·80	4,596
	Total... ..		458	326	25	14	70	16·59	32	16	16·54	5·42	1·24	23·20	7,784	2,132	9,916	136·99	10,374

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

3. *Statement showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3																																4	5	
		Diseases.																																Total Number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in each Dispensary.	Operations.	
		General Diseases.												Local Diseases.																					
		Order A, Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.				Order B, Constitutional Diseases.																															
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Opthalmia.	Inflammation of the external etc.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labor premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.		Major.	Minor.
1	Mercara ...	5	1	1,361	34	116	105	5	33	1	...34		6	35	43	..	274	...	183	196	938	16	62	35	75	484	216	5	1,212	20	30	275	5,778	12	141
2	Virajendrapet ...	3	...	1,111	38	167	63	4	75	1	16	48	25	39	52	4	269	11	140	119	473	17	73	46	58	301	265	1	1,021	21	7	131	4,598	5	80
	Total	8	1	2,472	70	283	168	7	108	2	15	82	31	74	95	4	543	11	303	315	1,411	33	135	81	131	785	482	6	2,23	41	37	406	10,374	17	221

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

3a. Statement showing the Results of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries of Coorg for the year 1882.

Nature of Operation.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment.	Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Civil Dispensary, Mercara.									
Amputation of left thigh	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	By Surgeon J. S. Dill, M. D.
Harelip	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Dislocation of left shoulder joint into axilla	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Amputation of right great toe... ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Harelip	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Amputation of left elbow joint ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Inaction of the uterus delivered by forceps.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Do do	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Harelip (double)	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Tumor on back of head about the size of a cocoanut	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Dislocation of the lower jaw	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Amputation of left leg below the knee joint.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Civil Dispensary, Virarajendrapet.									
Delivered by forceps mechanical obstacle to the action of uterus	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Mr. K. Appaiya, L. M. S.
Reduced dislocation of the elbow joint ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Reduced dislocation of the lower jaw ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Reduced dislocation of the hip joint ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Ascites tapped	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	Do
Total.....	...	17	17	14	1	...	1	1	

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

4. *Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3				4							5								6
		Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily Attendance.								
						a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Average Number.				Ratio per cent of—				
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Coorgs.		Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Mercara	2,843	1,041	894	5,778	7	215	4,032	683	836		5	66·25	18·64	13·27	98·16	67·49	18·99	13·52	100·00	
2	Virarajendrapet ...	3,236	710	650	4,596	17	77	3,200	1,083	...		219	45·47	10·54	8·02	62·03	73·30	16·99	9·71	100·00	
	Total.....	7,079	1,751	1,544	10,374	24	292	7,232	1,766	836		224	111·72	29·18	19·29	160·19	69·74	18·22	12·04	100·00	

PART I.

5. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3										4								5	6	7	8
		Income.										Expenditure.											
		a	b						c	d	e		f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January.	From Government.						From Local or other Funds.	Interest on investments.	Subscriptions.		Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash Balance on 31st December.	Average Cost of each diet.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.	Remarks.
			As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.		From Europeans.	From Natives.													
1	Civil Dispensary, Mercara	392 14 11	1,030 0 0			473 8 8	739 4 3		2,262 12 11	1,207 0 5	180 0 0	1,543 8 7	588 2 11	8,068 10 7	1,422 0 0	3 4 0	1,515 5 9	346 13 0	46 10 0	12 7 3	3,349 8 0	4,719 2 7	0 3 9	23·03	
2	Civil Dispensary, Virarajendrapet ...	392 14 11	1,283 11 10			...	19 15 6		1,233 11 4	240 0 0	82 0 0	9 0 0	2,007 10 3	1,263 11 10	128 6 0		244 1 2	9 0 0	...	...	1,645 3 0	362 7 3	0 2 0	63·64	
	Total	2,030 0 8	2,313 11 10			473 8 8	759 3 9		3,546 8 3	1,447 0 5	180 0 6	1,623 8 7	597 2 11	10,076 4 10	2,685 11 10	131 10 0	1,759 6 11	358 13 0	46 10 0	12 7 3	4,994 11 0	5,081 9 10	0 3 4	35·19	

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

3a. Statement showing the Results of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries of Coorg for the year 1882.

Nature of Operation.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment.	Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Civil Dispensary, Mercara.									
Amputation of left thigh	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	By Surgeon J. S. Dill, M. D.
Harelip	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Dislocation of left shoulder joint into axilla	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Amputation of right great toe ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Harelip	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Amputation of left elbow joint ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Inaction of the uterus delivered by forceps.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Do do	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Harelip (double)	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Tumor on back of head about the size of a cocoanut	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Dislocation of the lower jaw	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Amputation of left leg below the knee joint.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D.
Civil Dispensary, Virarajendrapet.									
Delivered by forceps mechanical obstacle to the action of uterus	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Mr. K. Appaiya, L. M. S.
Reduced dislocation of the elbow joint ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Reduced dislocation of the lower jaw ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Reduced dislocation of the hip joint ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Ascites tapped	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	Do
Total	...	17	17	14	1	...	1	1	

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

4. *Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3				4							5								6
		Total treated during the year.				Classes							Daily Attendance.								
													Average Number.				Ratio per cent of—				
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	a Europeans.	b Eurasians.	c Hindus.	d Musalmans.	e Coorgs.	f	g Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Mercara	3,843	1,041	894	5,778	7	215	4,032	683	836		5	66·25	18·64	13·27	98·16	67·49	18·99	13·52	100·00	
2	Virarajendrapet ,,	3,236	710	650	4,596	17	77	3,200	1,083	...		219	45·47	10·54	6·02	62·03	73·30	16·99	9·71	100·00	
	Total.....	7,079	1,751	1,544	10,374	24	292	7,232	1,766	836		224	111·72	29·18	19·29	160·19	69·74	18·22	12·04	100·00	

PART I.

5. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3												4									5	6	7	8
		Income.												Expenditure.												
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	a Balance on 1st January.	b From Government.							c From Local or other Funds.	d Interest on investments.	e Subscriptions.		f Total Income.	a On Establishment.	b On Bazar medicines.	c On European medicines whether from Government Stores or purchased.	d On diet.	e On miscellaneous charges.	f On building or repairs.	g Invested during the year.	h Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash Balance on 31st December.	Average Cost of each diet.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.	Remarks.
			As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.			From Europeans.	From Natives.													
1	Civil Dispensary, Mercara	2,287 1 9	1,050 0 0			473 8 8	739 4 3		2,262 12 11	1,207 0 5	180 0 0	1,543 8 7	538 2 11	6,068 10 7	1,422 0 0	3 4 0		1,515 5 9	349 13 0	46 10 0	12 7 3	3,349 8 0	4,719 2 7	0 3 9	28·03	
2	Civil Dispensary, Virarajendrapet ...	392 14 11	1,263 11 10			...	19 15 6		1,283 11 4	240 0 0	...	82 0 0	0 0 0	2,007 10 3	1,263 11 10	128 6 0		244 1 2	9 0 0	...	...	1,645 3 0	392 7 5	0 2 0	83·94	
	Total	2,680 0 8	2,313 11 10			473 8 8	758 3 9		3,546 8 3	1,447 0 5	180 0 0	1,625 8 7	597 2 11	10,076 4 10	2,685 11 10	131 10 0		1,759 6 11	358 13 0	46 10 0	12 7 3	4,994 11 0	5,081 9 10	0 3 4	35·19	

PART II.

Account of Invested Capital of the Dispensaries in Coorg for the year 1882.

No.	Names of Dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January.		Invested during the year.		Total.		Securities sold.		Deposits withdrawn.		Balance on 31st December.	
1	Civil Dispensary, Mercara	3,000	0 0	...	...	3,000	0 0	...	...	...	...	3,000	0 0
2	Do Virarajendrapet	1,900	0 0	...	...	1,900	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,900	0 0
	Total.....	4,900	0 0	...	...	4,900	0 0	...	...	...	...	4,900	0 0

V. C. VACCINATION.

1. *Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the District of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.			Average Number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					M.	F.	Total.														
1	Mercara	34,088	157·59	1	848	191	1,039	1,039	1,039	6	543	959	...	...	92·30	...	15·40				
2	Pallinalkad	28,219	70·56																		
3	Yedoral-nad	41,370	205·36	1	613	351	994	994	994	63	387	883	31	22	92·21	70·96	21·44				
4	Kiggatnad	31,230	76·08	1	739	152	941	941	491	1	256	753	66	45	86·05	68·18	24·11	3,205·40	17·97	193·20	1·08
5	Nanjarajpatna	25,934	102·25																		
6	Yelkanaikine	16,411	160·70	1	738	357	1,095	1,095	1,095	14	275	849	99	78	84·23	76·76	19·56				
7	In all the above six Taluks by the Inspector ...	...	...	1	273	140	413	416	418	32	160	275	51	30	74·93	58·82	1·54				
	Total	178,302	112·64	5	3,296	1,191	4,487	4,487	4,487	116	621	3,724	247	173	87·83	70·04	23·7	3,205·40	17·97	193·20	

2. *Statement showing the Cost of the Department in the District of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Establishment.							Expenditure.				Paid from—					Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent-General.	Superintendents of Circles.	Deputy Superintendents.	Native Superintendents.	Vaccinators.		Charges and other Establishments.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Coorg District	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1,020	176	...	1,196	...	1,196	...	...	...	1,196	3,897	0 4 10

V. C. VACCINATION.

3. *Statement showing Dispensary Vaccination in the District of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinations attended to Dispensaries during the Year.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.	Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Remarks.
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	
						Under one year.	One and under 6.	Total of all ages.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mercara Civil Dispensary	None.	None.	164	164	164	10	112	112	...	...	100·0	...	These cases were vaccinated at the Dispensary by 1st Class Hospital Assistant Jaya Singh.
Virarajendrapet Civil Dispensary	None.	None.	50	50	50	...	20	35	...	...	...	...	These cases were vaccinated at the Dispensary by Medical Officer.
Total.....	None.	None.	214	214	214	10	132	147	...	...	100·0	...	

4. *Comparative statement showing the Number of Persons primarily vaccinated and the Number of those Persons who were successfully vaccinated in the District of Coorg in each of the undermentioned official years.*

Establishments.	Persons primarily vaccinated.																			
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March 1883.																			
	1873—74.		1874—75.		1875—76.		1876—77.		1877—78.		1878—79.		1879—80.		1880—81.		1881—82.		1882—83.	
Government Vaccinators & Inspector ...	1,086	848	1,114	916	1,104	940	1,222	964	1,133	846	2,569	1,880	3,075	2,609	3,717	3,362	4,693	4,279	4,487	3,897
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	275	151	144	79	212	146	152	100	164	129	130	146	241	145	77	52	498	392	214	147
Army—																				
European ...	10	9	4	4	8	6	16	14	37	34	17	16	29	24	26	22	30	26	23	21
Native ...	1,351	980	1,254	991	1,308	1,080	1,358	1,050	1,260	941	2,082	2,010	3,187	2,730	3,783	3,292	5,161	4,615	4,078	4,023
Total.....	1,361	990	1,258	995	1,316	1,086	1,374	1,064	1,296	975	2,099	2,026	3,216	2,754	3,794	3,314	5,191	4,671	4,101	4,044